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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1876. NO. 287.

FIRST EDITION.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Prolongation of the Struggle.

The Democratic House to Blame.

The Building of the New Posts on the Yellowstone Impossible this Season, Owing to the Dilatory Action of the Democratic Branch—A Winter Campaign the Only Solution of the Problem—The President Still Favors the Peace Policy—Views of the Indian Peace Commission—The Peaceful Indians to be Disarmed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1876.

Since the Sioux outbreak, the Secretary of War and the General of the Army have repeatedly urged Congress to grant funds for the erection of two military posts on the Yellowstone, the object of which is to hold this section and its warlike bands in subjection. The dilatory conduct of the House of Representatives has been the means of defeating this most essential part of the campaign. The reports of the rapid falling of the Yellowstone, now that it is confirmed, render the erection of these posts impracticable. The Secretary of War has been compelled to abandon the project for this year. In the meantime the embarrassment in the operations of the troops and their supply will be seriously felt. It is the general impression in high military circles that the Sioux war will now be protracted through the summer and fall, and that the only prospect of an effectual conquest will be in a winter campaign, when the ponies are short of pasturage and the villages are snow bound. Such a campaign, though attended with many hardships, it is believed will be the only alternative. The vigilance of the hostile Sioux in attacking scouting parties renders anything like an approximately accurate knowledge of the force of the savages impracticable. It is evident that food is scarce with them, but the force apparently maintains its formidable character and numbers. The success of the Sioux thus far in the war has been promptly spread abroad from reports received from the military posts and agencies, it is believed that as soon as a battle was fought, runners were dispatched to the most remote kindred and allies of the Sioux, bearing intelligence of victory and trophies of the bloody fray. It is believed at army headquarters that this accounts for the uneasiness manifested amongst some of the Indians, and gives an appearance of truth to rumors of the movement of a large body of savages on the headwaters of the Red river of the South.

The Board of Indian Commissioners met here to-day, and after organization had an interview with the President, Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Though the principal duty of the board is to examine and pass accounts, the conversation to-day turned upon the condition of affairs in the Sioux country. The President expressed his unwavering faith in the ultimate success of the campaign policy. He considers the hostile Sioux as outlaws, and insists that they should be treated as such. The determination to disarm the Indians, already indicated at the reservations, in patches, will be rigidly enforced as fast as practicable.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

AN ENGLISH WARNING TO TURKEY.

LONDON, August 9.—The *Times*, considering the capture of Gurgusovatz a severe, if not fatal blow, to the Servians, says: "The Turkish Ministers ought in time to solemnly warned that they will not be allowed to make wanton use of their victory. If they think that on the soil of Servia their troops may safely commit the one hundredth part of the atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria, they are the victims of infatuation; nor will Turkey be allowed to make such use of her victory as to overthrow Servian freedom. Servia is under the protection of the Great Powers, and with them will be the duty of imposing any needful restraints on the impetuous spirit of her people."

MEDIATION AT PRESENT IMPOSSIBLE.

BERLIN, August 9.—Mediation by the Powers is considered impossible until the Montenegrins are driven off Turkish soil. According to private information, Prince Charles is greatly disconfited at the change in the public sentiment and the increasing power of the Radicals. His abdication is feared.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA.

LONDON August 9.—In the House of Commons this evening, Under Secretary Bourke said several representations had been made to the Porte regarding the cruel and atrocious scenes in Bulgaria. The Porte has been informed that the recital of these deeds has created in the English mind the greatest indignation and horror. "I have reason to believe that the outrages have ceased some little time ago, and that punishment is being inflicted by the Porte upon the perpetrators." A British consular agent has been appointed at Philippopolis with special instructions on the subject of these atrocities.

A LITTLE BETTER FOR THE SERVIANS—TURKISH ATROCITIES IN SERVIA—MUTILATING THE WOUNDED AND BURNING VILLAGES.

VIENNA, August 9.—General Tchernayeff effected a junction with General Horvatovish yesterday, and has taken up a position at Banja, commanding the heights. Mukhtar Pasha has been compelled to place his troops on half rations, and has slight hopes of relief.

General Antitch attacked Dervish Pasha near Slenitza, and after three days' fighting the Turks were defeated.

Rimnik, the Servian Prisoner, is preparing a note to the Powers, giving an account of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Servia. The latter are accused of mutilating the wounded and of burning villages, and carrying petroleum in their knapsacks for the purpose.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

LONDON, August 9.—A dispatch from Berlin represents that a panic prevails in Belgrade.

Demand the dismissal of Ristics, and that the Powers be appealed to to avert ruin. Positive advices from St. Petersburg state that the railways in Russia have been preparing for the possible transportation of troops. There is no immediate danger, however, of Russian intervention. Prince Milan is ready to negotiate or abdicate.

Great Britain.

ROSTER OF THE IRISH RIFLE TEAM.

LONDON, August 9.—The Irish Rifle Team for America are as follows: J. Rigby, Fenton Johnson, Milner, Cooper, Joynt, Goff, Greenhill, Thynne, Dyas, Pollock. Two gentlemen who won places in the competition, Smyth and Ward, are unable to leave on account of private affairs. The team will sail on the 26th inst.

Marine News.

ANTWERP, August 9.—Arrived the steamship Kenilworth, from Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Stanley, under date of Lake Victoria Nyanzi, July 29, 1875, furnishes another chapter of his experiences in Africa, and relates the story of his fight with a band of savages, in which fourteen of them were killed and eight wounded.

William H. H. Bennett, former paying teller and assistant bookkeeper in the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, New York, has been arrested, charged with fraud upon the bank. The aggregate amount alleged to have been taken is large.

The funeral of Francis Hanford, late Principal of the North Side Public Schools, Chicago, who was shot by Alex. Sullivan, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, took place yesterday and was largely attended. The Coroner's inquest is still in progress, but the testimony taken thus far does not essentially differ from the published accounts of the affair.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, slightly cloudy weather and frequent thunder-storms.

The steamers Switzerland, from Antwerp, Russia, from Liverpool, and Victoria, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday, and the Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, at Baltimore.

The steamship Wisconsin, from New York for Liverpool, in going to sea got foul of a buoy off West Bank, and was disabled by the chain winding around her propeller. A diver was sent for to cut out the chain.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1876.

SENATE.

During the morning hour a number of bills on the calendar not objected to were passed, among them the House bill to allow homestead settlers to make proof of settlement before the courts, as well as before the receiver.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and he addressed the Senate at length as to the condition of the bill, stating that the committee had agreed on every point except as to the compensation of the President of the United States, Representatives and Senators in Congress. He moved that a new conference be authorized, and he expressed the opinion that the committee would be able to agree finally.

After discussion the old conferees were reappointed without objection, it being understood that their reappointment was an expression of the sense of the Senate that they should adhere to the position taken by them against a reduction of the salaries of the President, and of Senators and Representatives.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Morton to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, and Mr. PATTERSON resumed his remarks. He commenced at great length upon the laws passed by the South Carolina Democratic Legislature in 1865, in the days of reconstruction, and argued that the Southern people were unwilling to accord to the colored men of the South the rights secured to them by the war. If Samuel J. Tilden were to go to Edgefield county to-morrow, the chances were that M. C. Butler, who was concerned in the Hamburg affair, would be Chairman of the committee to receive him. Let Tilden be elected President by the votes of honest people, and everybody would say amen; but for the sake of civilization it should not go abroad that he could not be elected unless he got the votes of all the murderers in the South. South Carolina was a Republican State by a large majority, and if she should be taken out of the list of Republican States, and the whole South should become Democratic it would simply be that section arrayed against the North again, and it meant war. There would be a new horror, and the penalty would be visited upon the section again by the North. The Democratic party of the North encouraged the Democrats of the South to go into the war, and when they got them into its toils, sneaked back. The result was, the Democrats of the South had a supreme contempt for the Northern Democracy. He defended the present Legislature of South Carolina, and said it was as wise and useful as the Legislature of any other State. That State had 2,500 schools, 3,000 school teachers and 110,000 children going to school. He said he spoke in favor of peace and harmony, and declared that there had been more men murdered in the South for opinion's sake since the war than were killed on the Federal side in any battle during the war.

After a talk by Mr. Sargent about pressing the Hawaiian treaty upon the Senate, Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the Senate meet to-night with the understanding that this Mississippi or political debate be finished. Three days would then be left for legislation.

Mr. HAMLIN moved that the Senate, at five o'clock, take a recess until 7:30. Agreed to.

Mr. WALLACE took the floor upon Mr. Morton's resolution to print extra copies of the President's message, etc., but before concluding his argument the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon re-assembling, Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of schools not under any religious sect. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow evening.

Mr. WALLACE then continued his remarks on the Morton resolution, and was replied to by Mr. Sherman, but before the latter concluded the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The majority and minority reports of the Postoffice Committee on the investigation of the star route bids, etc., made by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, Chairman, and Mr. Cannon, were ordered printed and laid on the table.

Mr. BAGBY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill giving a pension of thirty dollars a month to the widow of Captain Yates, of the Seventh Cavalry, killed at the battle of the Little Big Horn. Passed.

Mr. LYNDE, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the case of Schumaker and King as connected with the Pacific Mail subsidy, and Mr. Lord, of New York, made a minority report. They were ordered printed in the *Record*, with the intimation that they would soon be called up for discussion. The majority report recommends that the House leave the matter as against these men where they now are, in court. The minority report (signed by Messrs. Lord, Lawrence, Hoar and Caulfield) is that the House has jurisdiction, and that the committee on Civil Service Reform should ascertain and report the facts. Mr. McCrary signs an additional paper expressing the opinion that the House may properly take jurisdiction of the charge.

Mr. SPRINGER desired to make the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the matter of the Venezuelan mixed commission, but it was excluded under the rule agreed on the other day, because forty-eight hours notice had not been given to the minority.

Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported back with amendment the Senate concurrent resolution for printing the report of the Mississippi investigation. The Senate resolution provides for 4,000 copies for its own use. The amendment provides for the same number, but distributes them, 1,500 to the Senate and 2,500 to the House. After a brief discussion the amendment was agreed to by a party vote, the Republicans opposing it, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. CROUNSE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill appropriating $7,500 for publishing a history of the surveys and expeditions by the United States during the present century. Passed.

The House then discussed political subjects, and was addressed by Mr. HOAR, who commented on Mr. Lamar's speech, which, he said, was in full accord with the uniform tone of the Democratic press North and South, and in full accord with the uniform current of speech that prevailed among that gentleman's colleagues when questions relating to the position of the South had arisen. That speech was a bitter invective against the Government under which the gentleman lived, and of whose magnanimity the gentleman was a conspicuous instance. He trusted that the people of the North would read that speech, and would judge by it of the expediency of committing the Government to the Democratic party. He [Hoar] took issue with Mr. Lamar's claim that there was prevalent corruption or maladministration in public affairs, and he declared it as his belief that in the period of sixteen years in which the Republican party had held power was freer from corruption and maladministration than the period of sixteen years which followed the inauguration of General Washington. In proof of public corruption during the administration of Washington, John Adams and Jefferson, he cited the case of a distinguished General of the Revolutionary war, who, while Quartermaster General of the army, was in partnership in a firm which had the supply of army stores, and was corresponding with that firm secretly and in cipher; the case of Washington's friend who, while Secretary of State, was detected in receiving money from France as a bribe to thwart the foreign policy of the Administration of which he was a member; the case of another of Washington's Cabinet officers [Hamilton], who, being charged with corrupt relation with a person whom he had put in the Treasury Department, defended himself by acknowledging over his own signature his corrupt relation to the wife of that person, and the case of another Cabinet officer of Washington's, who wrote a letter acknowledging an act of virtual dishonor unequalled by that of General Belknap. The difference between the two generations was the Drummond light which the press of the present day turned on all public transactions.

Mr. HOOKER replied to Mr. Hoar, and commented on his allusion to the corruption of public men in the early history of the Government as a ghoul-like digging into the grave of the past, and as fully coming from a party which, in this age, had culminated in those excellent qualities which distinguished that party. He proceeded to criticise and discuss the reconstruction measures, particularly as bearing on the State of Mississippi, and he asserted that every Northern State which had emancipated its slaves, from Massachusetts, the first State, to New Jersey, the last State, had enacted more restrictive penal laws in regard to freedmen than that statute of Mississippi with which Mr. Hoar had found so much fault.

Mr. HOOKER continued: The colored men are beginning to find who are their friends, and they had helped to roll up a Democratic majority of thirty thousand in Alabama. There was no friend of the colored race truer or more honest than their old masters.

Mr. SMALLS—That is not so.

Mr. HOOKER—That is your opinion. I never expected that any white politician or any colored politician would acknowledge it.

Mr. SMALLS—If you keep the Ku-Klux back, not one will vote the Democratic ticket.

Mr. HOOKER—They have voted it in my State, and will do it again.

Mr. SMALLS—If you withdraw the Ku-Klux, they will not.

Mr. HOOKER—That is all nonsense and the country knows it is nonsense. [Laughter.] Did gentlemen on the Republican side think that there was no common feeling of humanity in the South? If that were so, the mere question of interest would forbid Southern men taking their shot guns and shooting colored men down. It was a slander on both races. If they were left alone as in Alabama and Georgia, the relations of the two races would adjust themselves on a just foundation. Any party which undertook to use one race for the oppression of the other was guilty of an inhumanity fouler and more stigmatizing than any which were committed in any Southern community. [Applause.]

Mr. RANDALL, from the conference on the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had come to no conclusion, and explained the difference. He expressed his conviction that the determination of the Senate was fixed and unalterable. The responsibility was on the Senate, and the Senate was willing to assume it.

Mr. MORRISON, of the Conference Committee, said that the House conferees had pressed their views to the very extremity of right and duty. He knew of no way to compel the Senate to concur in the opinion of the House. One result of the agreement would be the discharge of 765 employees and an annual saving of $1,500,000 below the amount insisted on by the Senate. That, at least, was something.

Mr. KASSON, the third member of the Conference Committee, also made some explanatory remarks of the work of the conference.

Mr. LORD offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the House conferees recede from their position regarding the salary of President and Congressmen, and the same Conference Committee was reappointed.

Counsel was authorized to defend the Speaker and officers of the House in the Hallett Kilbourne suit.

Mr. BLAND wished to know when he should have an opportunity of making the necessary parliamentary motion that would put a stop to the bloody shirt political humbug in a debate in which the country had no interest whatever. He was called to order by the Speaker, and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Maine.

A SUCCESSOR FOR BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, August 9.—In the Third district Republican Convention to-day, Stephen D. Lindsey was nominated for Congress for the long term, and Edwin Flye for Blaine's unexpired term. Speeches were made by Blaine and others.

Mr. Blaine, on making his appearance, was received most enthusiastically, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I cannot have any other feeling than that of shaking hands with old friends and returning thanks for past kindnesses, than with any intention of speech making. I congratulate sincerely and heartily on the unanimity with which you have selected your candidates. It has been many years since any contest has marred the harmony of the party, the efficiency of the Republicans of this district, and I rejoice that this good feeling is to be preserved and perpetuated. Since the second election of Mr. Lincoln, no national contest has been more far-reaching in its consequences than that now pending. The Democratic party represent and embody all that there is in this country of disloyalty and repudiation. I do not say that every Democrat is a disloyalist or a repudiator, but it is the plain fact to all careless observers that the converse of the proposition is true. Mr. Tilden has the reputation among his political friends in New York of being a wary, astute, and very political manager. He has also the reputation of possessing large wealth, and of being ready to use it to promote political ends. It is said that he has marked the State of Maine as a good field for the investment of his political funds, with the hope of reducing our majority in September. Certain well known Democrats, who are to be the itinerant list in this State, are said to be part of the mobilized army of Tilden, Watterson and Hallow them, and counteract them, and let them know that the Republicans of Maine are not to be bought, but that it will require all of Mr. Tilden's spare change to bribe his own troops in line, and to prevent many of them from passing over to the ranks of Republican loyalty and national good faith. Let me conclude, gentlemen, by thanking you must heartily for the overwhelming and almost embarrassing cordiality and your reception, and by expressing the hope that as my health grows firmer, I shall meet you again during this most important campaign, and meet you always with words of cheer and assurances of victory. Mr. Blaine was frequently interrupted by storms of applause.

A series of resolutions then was adopted, and the following elicited unbounded enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Third district look back with pride and satisfaction to the long, eminent and influential services of Hon. James G. Blaine as their Representative in Congress; that they cordially tender to him their continuous confidence and high regard in his new and important sphere of official duty, and they hereby pledge him the united and hearty support of his constituents for his election by the next Legislature as United States Senator.

Massachusetts.

BENJAMIN WILL ACCEPT.

BOSTON, August 9.—B. F. Butler's letter accepting the proffered nomination to Congress by the Seventh district Republicans is published to-day. He says that he has not changed his views, but the country has not been educated in favor of coming to legislative action, he believes that it should be carried into effect as speedily as possible, and places himself squarely upon the Republican platform.

Missouri.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The Republican State Convention at Jefferson City, at noon to-day, was called to order by George H. Shields, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Horace L. Johnson was selected Temporary Chairman and A. T. Lewis and Benjamin Wilson Secretaries. The usual committees were then appointed and the convention took a recess till two o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Convention, Hon. Malcolm McMillan, of Cooper county, was chosen Permanent President, and Hon. Eugene F. Weigle, Secretary, J. R. Winchell and D. C. Coleman as assistants, and a Vice President from each Congressional district. Nominations for Governor being in order, George A. Finkleberg, of St. Louis, was nominated, and notwithstanding a letter from him received positively declining to be a candidate, the nomination was carried by acclamation, and a committee of one from each Congressional district, together with the President and Secretary of the Convention, appointed to formally notify him of the action of the convention. For Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Julien, of Jasper county; Secretary of State, Eugene F. Weigel, of St. Louis; Treasurer, Colonel John Severance, of Buchanon county, and General George B. Smith, of Pettis county; Attorney General, A. W. Mullins, of Linn county; Register of Lands, Richard Drane, of Macon county; Judges of the Supreme Court, David Wagner, T. R. Allen, of St. Louis county.

RENOMINATION.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The Democrats of the Tenth Congressional district this State, have nominated Judge Debait for re-election.

New York.

THE "HERALD" ON WATTERSON.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The *Herald* editorially says of the election to Congress from Louisville of Mr. Watterson: "This result, over fourteen thousand votes to five hundred for another, was a tribute to a leading journalists, and it shows how much the people are apt to believe in an editor who serves them with honesty and independence."

Tennessee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, August 10.—The largest Democratic convention held in this State for years adjourned at 12:30 A. M. Governor Porter was renominated by acclamation, and ex-Governor Isham G. Harris and General William B. Bate were chosen Presidential electors for the State at large. The platform ratifies the action of the St. Louis Convention, opposes the repudiation of any obligation justly due the creditors of the State or National Government, and, for the present, because of business depression, shrinkage of values and the impoverishment of the people, opposes any increase of taxation and favors rigid economy.

Wisconsin.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MILWAUKEE, August 9.—At the Republican Convention for the First district at Elkhorn to-day, Charles G. Williams was renominated for Congress.

Michigan.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

DETROIT, August 9.—The State Democratic Convention of Michigan was held to-day, G. V. N. Lathrop, or this city, presiding. It nominated the following ticket: Governor, W. L. Webber, of East Saginaw; Lieutenant Governor, Julius Houseman, of Grand Rapids; Secretary of State, George H. House, of Lansing; Treasurer, J. G. Parkhurst, of Coldwater; Auditor General, F. M. Holloway, of Hillsdale, Commissioner of the Land Office, C. W. Green, of Farmington; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Zalots Pruesdell, of Ann Arbor; Presidential electors, G. V. N. Lathrop, Austin Blair, Alfred L. Sawyer, James Upton, Marshall L. Howell, Fred. Hill, Hugh McCurdy, J. B. Eldridge, Albert Miller and Michael Finnegan.

The platform adopted is as follows:

First, The Democracy of Michigan, in convention assembled, reaffirm their abiding faith in the traditional principles of the Democratic party, namely: Strict construction of the Federal Constitution, local self-government, strict responsibility of public officials to the people, hostility to sumptuary laws and to undue protection by Federal legislation of special and local interests.

Second, We declare that the supreme object of political action at the present time is to bring about such a reform in public administration as shall remove from office the men and the party whose corruptions have dishonored the Republic at home and disgraced it in the sight of foreign nations, and restore to the people, under Democratic administration, a just, honest, economical and constitutional government.

Third, In the declaration of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, we recognize a just and explicit statement of Democratic principles, and an unanswerable presentation of the necessity of reform in the administration of public affairs, and we hereby declare our unqualified assent to the same.

Fourth, The Democracy of Michigan demand in our public servants, both State and National, honesty, capability and fidelity as guarantees of good government, and in our National standard-bearers as well as the candidates for State officers nominated by this convention, we recognize men who possess pre-eminently these qualifications, and we pledge them our cordial support, to the end that in their triumphant election may be inaugurated the reforms demanded by the people and so essential to the very existence of good government itself.

Sixth, We declare our devotion to the Federal Constitution, with all its amendments, and insist that it is the paramount duty of every State government to protect in the enjoyment of their rights all law-abiding citizens of whatever nationality or color, and to bring to conviction and punishment all persons guilty of violation of the laws.

A mass meeting was held at the Young Men's Hall in the evening and a torchlight procession of Tilden and Hendricks ward clubs.

California.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of Presidential electors met here to-day and renominated Governor Davis, a prominent business man of this city, for Congress. H. J. Page was renominated in the Second district.

Ohio.

OPENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

COLUMBUS, August 9.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day, and resolved to open the campaign September 1st. A few meetings hitherto arranged will take place before that time.

State.

The Republican Congressional conferees of the Twenty-seventh district had another meeting in Erie on the 8th inst., but failed to agree, and adjourned until next Wednesday.

The Philadelphia *Times* of the 9th says: One of the most notable results of the Allegheny Democratic Convention, held yesterday, is the omission of Speaker Patterson's name from the list of candidates nominated. Nor did the people stop with sending back to his congenial nothingness, but all his colleagues in the Fourth district went down with him. Time does once in a while make things straight.

The Crawford county Democracy held their convention on the 8th inst., and instructed their Congressional conferees in favor of the renomination of Hon. James Sheakley for Congress. John Fertig was nominated for State Senator, and W. C. Dunnuger, Jeffrey Hunter and Hugh Johnson and E. H. McLaughlin for Assembly.

The York county Republican Convention met in York on the 8th inst., and nominated the following ticket: Congress—C. H. Bressler; State Senator—James Fulton; Assembly—Stephen Keefer, John E. Beard, D. D. Myers and Charles Brey; District Attorney—W. Latimer; Jury Commissioner—George W. Holtzinger.

The Republicans of Bedford county met in convention on the 8th inst., at Bedford. Hon. John Cessna was declared the choice for Congress, and Joseph C. Long for State Senator. Major J. B. Washabaugh and C. W. Ashcom were nominated for Assembly; Jury Commissioner—Abraham W. May; Poor Director—L. L. Replogle.

The Centre county Democrats met in Bellefonte on the 8th, and declared for D. G. Bush, Esq., for Congress, and P. Gray Meek, Esq., Editor of the *Democratic Watchman*, for State Senator, and nominated for Assembly Colonel James F. Weaver and W. K. Alexander; Associate Judges, Adam Dyer and Samuel Frank.

The Franklin county Democratic Convention was held in Chambersburg on the 8th, and instructed its Congressional conferees for Hon. William S. Stenger, the present member, and its Senatorial conferees for Calvin M. Duncan, Esq. The following ticket was then nominated: Assembly—William McLellan, Samuel B. Snively and Cyrus C. Gelwix; Poor Director—William Noonan; Jury Commissioner —Louis Eyster.

The Democratic Nominating Convention of the Thirtieth Senatorial district convened at City Hall, Mahanoy, on the 8th. After the election of the permanent chairman, vice presidents and secretaries, the adoption of the rules governing the Democratic County Convention and the adoption of the resolutions of the same, the Hon. John Lubert was nominated by acclamation unanimously, the only opposition being Dr. P. A. Bissell, who withdrew before the vote was taken. Hon. B. McCamant was made Senatorial delegate.

The Susquehanna Republican County Convention met in Montrose on Monday. The Congressional conferees were instructed for Hon. Galusha A. Grow, formerly Representative from that (the Fifteenth) district and for a time Speaker of the House. The Senatorial conferees were instructed for Hon. Wm. Watson, present member. E. P. Hinds and M. J. Larrabee were nominated for the Assembly. The Congressional district delegate present is represented by a democrat, Hon. Joseph Powell, but the Republicans express great confidence in the ability to retake it and return their old Representative, should he be nominated.

The Democratic Convention of Columbia county was held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, on the 8th, Hon. C. R. Buckalew presiding. The following nominations were made: For State Senate—Charles G. Barkley, Esq.; Representatives—E. J. McHenry, present member, and David Brown; Associate Judges—P. L. Shuman and J. K. Krickbaum; Sheriff—John W. Hoffman; Jury Commissioner—Eli Robbins. C. R. Brockway, editor of the *Columbian*, and O. A. Megargell had a tie vote in the convention for Congress, and it was settled by giving each a conferee, the two to appoint a third.

The Luzerne Democratic County Convention, held in Wilkesbarre on the 8th inst., was an exciting and turbulent affair. It was called to order at ten A. M., when a desperate struggle over twenty contested seats ensued. Hon. A. B. Dunning was Chairman, and, with the aid of a strong police force, he managed to preserve order. Humphrey Bradley was nominated, on the fourth ballot, for Jury Commissioner; Patrick Kearney, on the third ballot, for Clerk of the Courts; Patrick J. O'Hanlon, on the first ballot, for District Attorney, and Dr. S. W. Trimmer, on the first ballot, for Prothonotary. Three of the nominees are Irish citizens and one a native of the State. The German and Welsh Democrats were ignored, and much dissatisfaction is expressed over the result. Hon. E. L. Merriman was nominated for Congress for the full term, and W. H. Stanton for the vacancy, by the Democratic District Convention.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

General.

Each White League Southron who so loudly prates
About attachment to the Union, waits,
Impatient, for the moment when his hates
May change *United* into *United* States.

Appleton Oaksmith, "the African slave-trader," is naturally for Tilden and Hendricks.

When Democratic papers talk about "the Hayes machine" have they any reference to a threshing machine?

Tilden says the people want no sham reform. And yet Sammy is the prince of sham reformers.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The Independent Congressional Convention of the Indianapolis (Ind.) district has nominated James Buchanan for Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* speaks of Proctor Knott as a "morose and whisky-soaked blackguard."

Grafton Cookerly, one of the old Democratic "wheel horses" in Terre Haute, Indiana, refuses to take part in the canvass this year.

The rebels have taken "command of the Democracy," is the reason given by General Tuttle, of Iowa, for joining the Republican party.

Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who is an experienced and non-partisan observer, thinks the Republicans will carry Indiana as well as Ohio.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says Governor Tilden is an anti-monopolist. He made war on the railroads as the stork did on frogs—by eating them up.

"The Democratic party is demoralized, leaderless, hopeless, a party without consistency, without principles and without statesmanship."—*North American.*

Horatio Seymour can't take part in this campaign. He is kind enough not to deny the report of the Tilden papers that ill health is all that is the matter with him.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* thinks that Tilden should be elected because he only wears a No. 5 boot. That's certainly basing his claims on a very small foot-hold.

"The man or party that would involve our schools in a political or sectarian controversy is an enemy to the schools," says Hendricks, and his Southern supporters are burning the schools that they may not become "involved."

The New York *Sun* and *Sunday Democrat* are speculating on the location of hell. Their speculations, of course, are worthless, but their personal testimony on that point will be worth a good deal some day.—*Louisville Commercial.*

Mr. Blaine, it is stated, will make six speeches in the Maine canvass, beginning in the First district. Later in the season he will probably go West and make a few speeches in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

A leading Democratic paper in Nebraska, the Lincoln *Daily Globe*, says: "To-day we hoist the name of Hayes, whom we will support for President in preference to Tilden. It is with sorrow we do this, but it is the only course left since the fatal action of the St. Louis Convention."

That much derided "bus load" of Peter Cooper's party is likely to be formidable enough to give the Democrats a good deal of trouble. There are signs that the initiative leaders are in ugly mood and mean business. In Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania they are organizing for hard work.

The Chicago *Times* (Dem.) says the recent Democratic Convention held in Illinois was made up of "fully fed fools, shamless spoilsmen, imbeciles and political junkers." Just what might have been expected—and yet it didn't differ much from any other Democratic State Convention.

A private note to the editor of the Troy *Times*, from San Francisco, says: California is going for Hayes and Wheeler this fall. We expect New York to go Republican, *sure*. All good men expect to elect Hayes and Wheeler. The Republicans are all united here—no dissatisfaction whatever.

It is stated that the report of the Boutwell special committee on the alleged election outrages in Mississippi will be of such a character as to make it very questionable whether Mr. Lamar will be admitted as a Senator. There is no doubt that the grossest frauds entered into the election of the Legislature which chose him.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: "If a man can rob a railroad company to the tune of $884,600, and still be a leader of the reform element of the Democratic party, we would like to see a sum named the abstraction of which would place him among the corrupt element of the same organization. The line must be drawn somewhere, you known."

Neither of the Democratic candidates refers in his letter to the Hamburg massacre. They dared not commend it for fear of losing votes in the North, where there is a great deal against wholesale murder for any object, and dared not denounce it because their chances would be utterly worthless without the active support of the very class of men who perpetrated that infamous outrage.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Mr. Murphy, who was elected President of the Tilden and Hendricks club at Fulton, New York, has resigned the position and joined the Hayes and Wheeler club of that place. This deliberate desertion of the Tilden cause by one of the most prominent Democrats in Fulton, shows that there is an under-current which will prove disastrous to the Tilden ship before the storms of November have set in.

Ex Governor Koerner, of Illinois, whose adhesion to Tilden has been announced, refuses to support Steward and Hise, whom the Democratic State Convention has nominated for Governor and Auditor. They had previously been nominated on an Independent Greenback platform, and are considered anti-resumptionists. These candidates are also indignantly repudiated by the Chicago *Times*, and by hard money Democrats generally.

At the Hindis county (Miss.) Republican Convention which assembled recently in Jackson, there appeared in an attitude of armed resistance to anything like peace and order. They insulted delegates, and, drawing their revolvers, overawed the convention, and then followed the delegates to their homes cursing and flourishing them with untold horrors. Will some one be kind enough to mention the ensanguinary member ship in connection with this playful episode?

We rejoice to learn from Mr. Tilden that the resumption of specie payments is as easy as falling off a log. The whole thing can be brought about by a turn of the wrist. How? "What you want to do," says Tilden, is to "intercept the current of gold flowing out of the country, and acquire from the stocks abroad what is necessary to resume." Why, of course! It is strange that we never thought of that before. Now who would be a good man to do the "intercepting?"—*Inter-Ocean.*

New York *Herald*: "There is nothing in either of the letters to prevent either Tilden or Hendricks from removing all the present incumbents of Federal offices within thirty days after their entrance into office. Governor Tilden says, in substance, he will appoint the best men he can find, remove 'incapable' people, and then in time go about the 'patient' organization of a better civil service. The weak point of the letter is not as satisfactory as what Governor Hayes says on the same subject, simply because it is indefinite."

PHILADELPHIA.

Common Sense at Last in the Management of the Centennial—Suicide—The Encampment of the National Guard—Special Review of Pittsburgh Troops.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—The subject of opening the Exposition during the evening has been under informal consideration in the Centennial Commission, and it is thought probable that there will soon be a decision to light the buildings and open them for evening exhibitions. It is thought also that there will soon be an announcement of certain days when the price of admission will be only twenty-five cents.

Shortly after eight o'clock this morning, Amos Casey, aged about thirty-eight years, residing at No. 245 Chester street, a small thoroughfare in the vicinity of Ninth and Vine streets, and a police officer of the Sixth district, shot himself in the breast, from the effects of which he died shortly after-ward without regaining consciousness. Derangement, resulting from sunstroke, is supposed to have been the cause of the act.

Preparations have been completed for the grand military parade to take place to-morrow afternoon. The First Division, composing the entire military force of the city, will act as the escort, and take the right of the line. Major General Bankson expects that his division will number 2,000—a large number for a marching parade. The Detroit National Guards will join in the line as guests of the First Division. In addition to the 7,000 men in camp, the Sixteenth Regiment, Colonel Sedall, with three companies from Conshohocken and six from Norristown, are to join in the parade. The full National Guard of the State, 10,000 strong, will then be in line. Not less than fifty bands will enliven the procession. This afternoon the Pittsburgh troops, under command of General L. L. Pearson, will be reviewed by special request.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Report on Louisiana Affairs Made Stronger than the Facts Warrant,

In Order to Offset Grant's Hamburg Message.

Copperhead Eaton Sickens Democratic Senators.

Provisions of the River and Harbor Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1876.

A Report Held Back.

The Chairman of the House Committee investigating Postoffice Affairs has a report prepared, but two Democrats and Republicans refuse to sign it, which will prevent its presentation.

The Louisiana Report.

The Louisiana report will censure the Federal officials. The Chairman of the committee admits that he has made the report stronger than the facts warrant, as an offset to the President's Ham

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

SENATOR MORTON will open the HARRISON campaign in Indiana with a speech at Indianapolis to-morrow night. Within the last few days "Blue jeans" has exhibited a decided downward tendency in that State.

THE commodities exported from the port of Philadelphia to foreign countries during the month of July amounted in value to $4 011,448. Of this sum $1,525,428 was carried in American, and $2,486,020 in foreign vessels.

THE foreign exports of Boston, last week, amounted to $1,008,176, against $424,171 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports thus far this year aggregate $21,029,158, against $18,004,736 for the relating period of 1875.

DO THE Republicans of Erie county intend to throw away the Twenty-seventh district? If not, let them stop the quarrel they have got into with the other counties of that district and unite harmoniously upon some one of the three candidates. This is not a year for indulging in small strifes. The district is Republican, and must not be lost.

THOSE damaging exposures concerning HENDRICKS' connection with a certain swindling mule claim, while a Senator of the United States, are creating quite a sensation in the Democratic camp, and it is hinted by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* that it may yet result in his compulsory withdrawal from the Democratic ticket.

THE *Post* was the only newspaper in Pittsburgh yesterday that gave the election returns from Alabama and Kentucky. —*Post.*

The COMMERCIAL printed the returns precisely as furnished by the Associated Press, and, excepting the flaming headlines, precisely as given by the *Post*. That paper is running a constant tilt against the Ninth Commandment, in the interest of TILDEN, HENDRICKS and "reform."

WHEN the *Post* speaks of TILDEN'S being "thoroughly informed as to the operations and necessities of the commercial and trading interests of the country," does it intend any allusion to the period when he was a petitioner to Congress for relief from fines for eleven years' violation of the banking law, by issuing tens of thousands of currency which was so spurious that the courts held it was not a crime to counterfeit it?

TILDEN is known to be in favor of free trade, HENDRICKS squarely denounces the system of protection, and both stand on a free trade platform. The Allegheny County Democratic Convention, which "heartily indorsed the declaration of sound principles made by the St. Louis Convention," and "pledged its most earnest and cordial support to the nominees," also affirmed its "steadfast belief in the wisdom and justice of protection to American industries." Isn't this just a little muddled?

TILDEN denies violating his duty as a member of the Purchasing Committee of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad by buying and selling bonds or stocks, but admits he made transactions in these stocks as an individual, and not as a trustee. TILDEN also alleges that the money accepted by him was not paid to him as a trustee, nor even as an individual, but as a lawyer. This trinity in unity would make a trefoil worthy of delineation by NAST.

OUR Democratic contemporary is not wise. It says: "The ring papers forgot to call TILDEN a thief yesterday morning." When the Republican press calls TILDEN a thief it simply repeats the reiterated charges of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, New York *Express* and other Democratic organs. The former said of him the day before the St. Louis Convention met: "He is a hypocrite, a political swindler, has long been a public plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently named on the Democratic side."

IT NOW appears that one of the principal objects of the recent visit of the Emperor of Brazil to this country was the extension and improvement of the commercial relations between the two countries. This is good news. We are much better situated to supply the people of Brazil with the articles they need in the way of machinery and manufactured goods than any transatlantic nation, nor can there be a doubt of an existing wide margin for the improvement of our trade relations with Brazil, especially as regards our exports to that country.

THE New York *Bulletin* sums up in these words an exhaustive review of the business prospects of the fall season as a whole:

While there is no reason for expecting an old fashioned briskness of trade, yet it does seem reasonable to hope that it may prove to be the first season since the spring of 1873 in which either manufacturers or merchants have made anything approaching a moderate profit on their operations. The early transactions in the dry goods trade certainly give encouraging prospect. Business cannot be called active; but a large number of buyers are here, who, after having scanned the aspects of the market, show more confidence in prices and less disposition to postpone transactions than in any season since the panic.

TWO years ago the Democrats of this county elected eleven Representatives and one Senator to the Legislature. On Tuesday it threw them all over but one, and one other who was elected as a Representative was this time brought forward for Senator in a hopelessly Republican district. Why this wholesale slaughter? Why were RODGERS, the two LARGES, WOOD, HAYES, PATTERSON, SWAN and THORNTON thrown over? They never failed to stand up to the demands of their party; and if they failed to obtain public approval it was solely because the people have lost all confidence in their party. A change of men indicates party fickleness, and nothing else. There is no change in the party, and its men are the mere representatives of its measures.

TILDEN, in his letter of acceptance, quotes approvingly the sentiment that "public offices are a public trust." How well he fulfilled the "public trust" confided to him as a "reform" member of the New York Legislature in 1872 may be judged from the fact that there were 1,568 roll-calls in the Assembly, and that he was present only 107 times. He was recorded absent 1,461 times. Yet he drew his full pay for the whole time, and thus robbed the people. He also failed to vote on the reform charter of the Committee of Seventy, on the Supply, Canal and appropriation bills. These bills involved millions of money, yet TILDEN, though drawing pay as a member of the Assembly, was absent from all votes upon them. He is the great American reform shirk.

THE careful reader will have noted that, while Governor HAYES explicitly pledges himself not to be a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, even though the Constitution may permit such re-election, TILDEN refrains from making any such pledge. He is in favor of amending the Constitution so as to limit the Presidency to one term, but if *not* so amended he is perfectly free to run a second time, should the people be so foolish and blind as to elect him.

The character of the two men is thus fairly displayed. HAYES is frank, clear and outspoken, while TILDEN is insincere and deceptive. The latter knows that, if elected, his party will never amend the Constitution in the way suggested, and he escapes from a pledge, such as HAYES has made, by retiring behind a supposed constitutional amendment which will never be attempted by his party. This is the act of a political sneak, and is characteristic of the VAN BUREN school in which he was educated.

The Democratic party has always opposed any attempt to amend the Constitution as sacrilege. It is not, therefore, the party to undertake such an amendment as TILDEN hints at. It is much more likely to attempt the rescission of the amendments already made, it it gets into power, than to undertake any new amendments.

THE silk manufacturing industries of this country continue, notwithstanding the general depression, to make steady progress. Within the last five years the capital employed shows an increase of $11,783,728, or over 200 per cent., and the gross value of the product of 1875, a gain of $14,947,407. In 1870 our manufactures of silk were less than one-quarter of the amount of foreign productions which entered at United States ports; whereas in 1875 we produced silks amounting in value to over $2,775,000 more than the aggregate value of importations. Thus, while there has been a gradual diminution in the imports of foreign-made silks into our markets during the past five years, the industry at home has been on the increase, until now we produce and market domestic manufactures of silk of greater amount than the value of foreign products entering. This is a most gratifying exhibit.

A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG supports TILDEN. So do all the cut-throat Mormons. The Ku-Klux and the White Liners and all the other assassins of the South, support TILDEN.

JEFF. DAVIS and BEN. HILL support TILDEN.

The London *Times*, which represents the English who sustained the rebellion, supports TILDEN.

TWEED supports TILDEN, as do all the corrupt thieves who grew fat on TWEED'S robberies.

Tammany supports TILDEN, and rallies to his aid all the ballot-box stuffers and shoulder-hitters it has in its employ.

JOHN MORRISSEY and his corps of gambling assistants support TILDEN. They are known, generally, as "reformers," and make their living by "ways that are dark" to their poor victims.

Alderman BILL MCMULLEN supports TILDEN, and is backed up in so doing by the roughs and ruffians in Philadelphia.

The Pittsburgh *Post* supports TILDEN, and so does ex-Speaker PATTERSON, and the often-indicted BEAMISH, who has never yet accounted for the missing school funds entrusted to him.

The Molly Maguires all support TILDEN, and are prepared to emphasize that support in any practical way that may be suggested.

HENRY CLAY DEAN, PROCTOR KNOTT, crooked whisky HESING and his friend JAKE REHM, ex-Senator DOOLITTLE and the tax-eaters of Chicago all support TILDEN.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, who grossly insulted two females on a steamboat, near the time of his nomination, supports TILDEN, of course, and has the hearty co-operation of the YOUNGER brothers and the other masked villains who make a business of robbing railroad trains.

General M. C. BUTLER, and the other Hamburg murderers, support TILDEN. Every Democrat is not an assassin; but every cut-throat murderer and masked negro killer in the South is a TILDEN man.

FITZHUGH, who is a "bigger man than GRANT," the Georgia rebel who named his child after WILKES BOOTH, and the Democratic Doorkeeper of the House who was charged with cruelty and insolence, all of whom were dismissed from office for making their secesh proclivities too prominent, all support TILDEN.

We could extend this list of disreputables without limit, if we chose, but it is not necessary. These men of the class we have enumerated are to be found everywhere, and they are to be found generally in the Democratic ranks, hurrahing for TILDEN and uproarous for "reform," which means to them, as to *Nasby*, possession of the offices. TILDEN naturally attracts to him this class of bad and corrupt men; and if a man is known by the company he keeps, we can have no difficulty in knowing the real character of the Democratic candidate for President.

IT MAKES very little difference whether a man's ancestors occupied an exalted or a humble rank; but inasmuch as a portion of the Democratic press is inclined to boast loudly of the venerable age of TILDEN'S line of ancestry, it may not be amiss to cite the facts of the case as they exist. It is stated, among other things, that TILDEN'S first emigrant ancestor to New England had been "Mayor of the city of Tenterden," in the county of Kent, in England, and that his uncle JOHN had been Mayor before him, and his cousin JOHN Mayor after him. If so happens, however, that Tenterden is not and never was a city, but a small and unimportant country town, which includes a little hamlet clustered about the parish church. The entire parish, even in modern times, has never had a population of more than about 3,000, and nothing like this number in the days of the TILDENS. It is to this day one of the most primitive towns in England, and lies ten or twelve miles away from the nearest railway station. It would never have had any notoriety, nor arisen to the dignity of possessing a Mayor, if it had not been for a curious accidental circumstance that occurred in the time of Queen ELIZABETH. At that period a large portion of the two counties of Essex and Kent was engaged in what was known as the clothing trade, and at least four out of five of the inhabitants were what were then called clothiers, corresponding with the weavers of modern times. Almost every town had its loom, and stout, able-bodied men passed their lives in an occupation really fit only for women. Tenterden was inhabited almost exclusively by these weavers or clothiers, and conspicuous among them, in numbers, if nothing else, were the TILDENS, who at one time must have formed about half the population, though not one of the name exists there now. On a certain occasion QUEEN ELIZABETH was visiting in the neighborhood, and wished to visit the parish church for some purpose. The inhabitants, aware of her purpose, carpeted the road with the produce of their looms, and she walked the distance of a mile on scarlet cloth thus laid down. She was so pleased with this act of loyalty that, instead of compensating the poor weavers for the ruin of their staple, she graciously allowed them to establish a corporation, to be composed of a mayor and six jurats—equivalent to aldermen. Three of the TILDEN'S, all weavers, and one of them the ancestor of SHAMMY, succeeded to this barren dignity. They were evidently respectable people in their line, and a descent from them is nothing to be ashamed of, but it is worse than ridiculous to attempt to make them out anything but what they were. As it is, even, TILDEN'S family tree is of the same character as the potato plant—the most valuable part of it is underground.

THE New York *Herald* thus rebukes the Democratic blather about the "Radical oppression" of the South:

It is with surprise that we see the *Courier Journal* follow after the baying pack of wild newspapers who declare that the election of Tilden is necessary to "save the South from Radical oppression." There is no such thing as Radical oppression. The Republicans, as a party, stand with the Democrats. They have never ceased to hold out to the South the hand of magnanimity and friendship. There is nothing that Tilden, as President, could do that Hayes could not and would not do. But the Southern men insist upon regarding the Republicans as enemies, as men pining after their goods and chattels, as laboring to build up a governing class of adventurers and negroes to rule over and plunder them. There has been a good deal of this; but who is to blame? The Southerners provoked a policy of repression, and that policy has been enforced. They have striven steadily to bring the Union back to what it was before the war. The Republicans have defeated this in legislation as they did in arms. It has been a losing game. It is unjust to say that the Republicans did not wish to act with the old Confederates. The truth is, when an old Confederate acted with the Republicans, he was at once hunted out of society. Take the case of the celebrated General Longstreet. He was good enough to command a great army under Lee, but as he professed his desire to act with the Republicans, he was outlawed. The same may be said of General Mosby, who was good enough to command cavalry guerillas for Lee, but who, as soon as he supports the Republicans, becomes infamous.

WHEN the paper money of the National Government was made legal tender without limit, it was at once accepted everywhere in this country, except California, as the standard currency. When base coin was issued by the national mints and stamped as money it was universally accepted and used as such as a relief where coin of true value was not available. When silver was coined and circulated it was at once accepted as money at its face value. The faith in the Government was perfect and unshaken. What it issued as money was such, and nothing else was. Gold being the standard of international exchanges has also been coined to an enormous extent, and the whole body of it exported as soon as possible, and has never returned. We must work our way gradually upward step by step until we reach a state of things as may be truly designated a sound *national* currency; not an interspecial standard; not a currency gauged by the cranky schemes and notions of other people; but a currency for the United States, to remain here, to be for use by our people, and to be based on our own national resources. We shall not do this by waiting for some remote and dreamy conjunction of circumstances. We shall not do it by inaction. But we must make up our minds to have as large a silver currency as possible, and to allow no small notes at all.—*Philadelphia North American.*

We are to be exceptionally favored this autumn in the matter of fruit. Though in some parts of the country special crops are reported below the average, the deficiency will be more than made good by the unprecedented yield in other sections.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The free baths in New York were patronized by 71,620 bathers last week.

What's in a name? The original signification of Randall is house wolf.

The Millerites around Rockland, Maine, are preparing to go to glory in about a month.

An International Temperance campmeeting is in session at Orchard Beach, Maine.

An Indiana carriage dealer has "gold basis and rock bottom wagons at hard-pan prices."

The Connecticut river is so low that at some places the water measures only ten and twelve feet in width.

Bessie Turner is said to be literally starving to death in Brooklyn. Beecher's income is hard on $50,000 a year.

The noble Hudson river is shrinking fast. It is said to have decreased at least a third at low tide within thirty years.

According to Southern testimony there is hardly a city in the South which is not increasing in population and wealth.

The Washington monument is to be 485 feet high, which is just five feet higher than the pyramid of Cheops of Egypt.

Propositions are said to be pending in the British Parliament to buy all the silver the German Government will have to sell.

The shipping to England of good large horses about a quarter bred is becoming quite an active and profitable industry in Canada.

The season's summer suit grows old and rusty. Autumn will soon be along with the coat of many colors, it being the Joseph of the year.

English soldiers are permitted to assist in harvesting operations, provided that the employment of the population is not thereby interfered with.

Texas exported 311,390 head of cattle, worth $3,113,900, in the first half of the current year, aside from all that were salted, smoked and dried.

Several of the most expensive buildings in New York city are owned by the Empress Eugenie, who derives from them an annual rent of $65,000.

An enterprising New York stationer has introduced a lead pencil which is called the Democratic pencil, and is soft at one end and hard at the other.

Chicago has 121,455 buildings of all descriptions, of which some are brick, some are stone, and tens of thousands are balloons waiting for the next fire.

New beds and mines of minerals are being discovered in all parts of Missouri. Some of the mines discovered are reported to be, without a doubt, immensely rich.

The Mennonites are pronounced a homely-looking lot, the women being scraggy and dirty, and the men unkempt and listless. But they make money.

All the mills in Fall River have cut down ten per cent. in the wages of operatives. Manufacturers say it is their only alternative; they must either do it or close up.

The number of vessels on the registers of the British Empire last year was 37,136, of 7,744,217 tons, and worked by 342,335 seamen. The increase over 1874 was 201 vessels.

The great metaphysician, Giordana Bruno, who was burned alive for heresy in 1600, is to have a monument erected to his memory by a combination of students of the principal European universities.

A New Jersey company has contracted to furnish the London and Liverpool markets with American beef at the present rate of $20,000 per trip, each shipment to be landed within ten days after killing.

Two hundred and fifty mechanics have just left Minneapolis, Minnesota, for the Yellowstone country, where they will erect a ten-company Government military post on some site near the mouth of Powder river.

Black Hills item from the *Pioneer*, of Custer City: "Those trying the experiment of raising vegetables in the gulches are making a success of it. Potatoes are already as large as quail eggs, while peas and beans are doing remarkably well."

The bad condition of the North of England coal trade is illustrated by the statement of the owner of the best and most productive collieries in the country, that he does not make more than a farthing a ton profit on the whole product of his pits.

A couple of Michigan fools have concluded to settle all their political differences by a foot race, the losing man to vote for the winner's candidate, as though the soundness of a man's political judgment were dependent on the length of his legs.

Georgia papers pronounce the fears of a grasshopper plague in that State groundless. The so-called plague is but a temporary increase in the number of the ordinary grasshopper. No serious damage has been done, and the insects are already disappearing.

The Providence Board of Trade have set on foot an inquiry as to the quantity of cotton machinery now idle, or running on short time, so as to be able to form an intelligent judgment as to whether the present unremunerative prices of goods are to continue.

Repeated experiment has proved that in school rooms lighted by windows on both sides the children suffer more or less from injured vision, and so important has the subject been considered in Germany that a law has lately been passed forbidding such windows in schools.

A Hoosier has struck a new device for seeking revenge. He striped his little son with indigo and charcoal until the lad appeared to have been "beaten black and blue," and then he had a neighbor, against whom he had a grudge, arrested for assault and battery. There is no patent on the contrivance.

An important medical discovery has just been made. It consists in the application of nitrate of ambyl by inhalation, as a remedy for spasmodic diseases. It has been found effectual in cases of *angina pectoris*, and has not only allayed the paroxysms of lockjaw, but in two extreme cases wrought a complete cure.

PERSONAL.

John Quincy Adams is so deeply affected by the recent loss of his two children that he refuses to take any interest in politics.

The consecration of the Rev. William Stevens Perry, D.D., of Geneva, N. Y., as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Iowa, will take place on Sunday, the 10th of September, at Geneva.

A. T. Stewart is to have a memorial church erected in his honor at Garden City, Long Island, which he built. The ground for it has just been broken formally by Judge Hilton and Rev. Mr. Hepworth.

A Portland paper tells a fishy story about the son of a poor man who moved West from Portland, many years ago, now proving heir, through the will of an English knight, killed at Waterloo, to the famous Burton-on-Trent breweries, worth $4,000,000.

It is understood that Minister Pierrepont has received an intimation that his numerous after-dinner speeches and his interviews with newspaper men on the subject of diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments, are not, to say the least, very discreet, and are liable to make trouble.

"Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all." Proctor Knott, and Frye, of Maine, have boarded at the same place all winter, and at the same table in the dining rooms, and had adjoining rooms. After the speech the other day Knott sent a messenger to the house, who paid his bill and collected his luggage. Since then he has not made his appearance there.

Brigadier General Henry Reeves (Ingleside), one of the boldest of Cuban insurgents, who was recently killed at Yaguaranta, who was formerly in the employ of A. T. Stewart, but at the commencement of the Cuban struggle forsook dry goods to fight for the liberty of Cuba. By his bravery he finally gained the title of Brigadier General, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him. By the Cubans he was called Enrique el American (Henry the American), and by the Spanish troops Inglesito (little Englishman). He had been wounded several times since he entered the Cuban patriot ranks in 1869. His father, who was a minister of the gospel, resiing in Brooklyn, died during his son's absence.

The son of a wealthy manufacturer in Berlin, who was engaged to an estimable young lady of that city, a few weeks ago became acquainted with a young women, said to be an American widow, who fascinated him in such a degree that he agreed to elope with her. By forging his father's name the young man secured several thousand dollars, most of which he gave the *quasi*-widow, and the two left by different routes to meet at Verviers in France. The young man reached the appointed rendezvous, but no American widow arrived. The following day, however, the deluded youth received a letter from Dover, in which the "widow" informed her victim that the money he had kindly lent her would pay her passage to America, where her husband was waiting for her. The prodigal son after some days returned to his father and his first love, was forgiven by both, and will probably hereafter beware of the widows.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A question exists, and often arises with election boards, especially in the rural districts, in regard to inspectors of elections. Let me give you an instance to illustrate: At a borough election in February last, a "citizens' ticket" was nominated; there were four nominated as inspectors; at the election, one had say 82, one 18, one 10 and one 8 votes. Now, it was claimed the two highest were Democrats, and one of the others was by law the inspector, a Republican. The board was an inexperienced board, but they issued certificates to the two having the highest number of votes, which was claimed to be incorrect. I have my own opinion upon the question in its different phases, and know I am correct, but many will, and do, stupidly dissent.

Must election inspectors, by necessity of the law, be of some two different political parties, when voted for—not appointments? Or, if more than two persons are in nomination, and voted for, which are the inspectors—the two highest, or the highest and lowest?

Please explain so that "he that runs may read," and oblige an old

ELECTION OFFICER.

[To the question, "Must election inspectors be of two different political parties when voted for?" we answer emphatically, No. The law which regulates elections by the *people* knows nothing and says nothing about political parties. It directs the choice, by the people, of two election inspectors, but each voter is restricted to voting for one, the two having the highest number of votes to be declared elected. In this way the majority and minority parties *may* elect one inspector of each party; but there is nothing in the law which requires that each party *shall* have an inspector. The people are free to elect whoever they please, the only restriction being that each voter shall vote for but one inspector, and that the two highest in vote shall be declared elected.

But in appointments of election officers made by the courts the law does require that the court shall secure, in such appointments, a representation of both parties on the election boards appointed by it, arranged according to the preponderance of the party in the district for which the board is framed. This duty is imposed upon the *courts*, because the Legislature has the right to require it at their hands; but the Legislature has no right to direct the people as to their choice of election officers, and hence no such duty is exacted of them.

The *policy* of the law is undoubtedly directed to securing a representation of both parties in the election board, by directing that but one inspector shall be voted for and two be elected. This gives the minority, in most cases, a chance; but if the people choose to elect, in this way, two Democrats for inspectors, or two Republicans, there is nothing in the law to prevent them. —ED. COMMERCIAL.]

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Michael Boland, of Watsontown, died very suddenly, a few days ago.

Messrs. Moore & Christmon, of Washington, are trying the experiment of a daily evening edition of the *Reporter*. It is readable, and they should be liberally encouraged.

Typhoid fever is said to be prevalent in Parker City, owing to the fearfully filthy condition of the streets. Why don't Neale, of the *Daily*, jag the authorities into looking after such matters.

The Reading catfish are stopping the flow of the water in the hydrants. At the *Eagle* office a "catty" three inches long was found in the pipe, and at several other places the supply of water was cut off from the same cause.

Jacob Gebhart, of Annville, on Friday night made an attempt to kill his wife. In the excitement she ran to a neighbors' house screaming, and parties interfered. He was arrested and held in bail to answer the charge. It took three men to handle him.

The California, Pa., *Valley Leader* has been shown curiosities in apple growing. On a twig, ten inches in length, there are nineteen good sized apples, grown so close together that the stem cannot be seen. Another not so large has twenty-two, all on one twig.

Rev. J. Max Hark, for the past three years pastor of the Moravian Church at Lebanon, having received a call from the Second Moravian Church, Philadelphia, delivered his farewell sermon to the united churches of that town, in the German Church, on Sunday evening last, which was filled with one of the largest audiences ever there assembled.

It is rumored that Dr. Gibson of Jamestown, Pa., is developing a paint mine, discovered some time since by other parties, on the farm of John Gallaher, in Sugar Creek township, Mercer county, Pa. It is found in a deep ravine, and after a thorough test has been pronounced a good article. The paint is of a brownish color and the vein, where opened, is about three feet thick.

Mr. Robert Scott, a respectable farmer, aged about sixty-five years, living near New Park, went out to look at his son cutting grass with a mowing machine, about two weeks ago. Accidentally, the cutting bar came in contact with Mr. S.'s legs, cutting one nearly off, both bones being shattered, and badly mutilating the other. The left leg was amputated, and the patient appeared to be doing well until Wednesday, the 26th, when he died, causing his death about noon of that day.

A young man named Edgar W. Collins met with a sad death in Johnstown on Monday. He was placing the fuel in the stack of No. 1 Furnace of the Cambria Iron Company, when a stick of cordwood which was being lowered by other workmen fell a distance of thirty feet, striking him on the head and crushing the skull badly, portions of the bone being forced into the brain. Mr. John Reese, who was working with Collins, lashed himself to the rope, and taking the unfortunate man in his companion in his arms, gave the signal to hoist. In this way he was drawn to the top of the stack, a distance of fifty feet, being completely exhausted when relieved of his burden. Collins lived four hours, never returning to consciousness.

The Reading *Times* says: Messrs. Daniel B. Fisher, of Leesport; William Rahn, of Ontelaunee, and Colonel Eli S. Fox, of this city, and others, are the owners of some seven thousand acres of timber land on the Blue Mountain, situated partly in Berks and Schuylkill counties. A greater part of the land was purchased from the State at nominal prices, and the company expect to realize large profits from the timber growing upon it. Recently the company has discovered a systematic plan of robbery, whereby they have been deprived of much valuable timber. A regularly organized gang of some fifteen or twenty persons have been cutting and removing timber from the tract and appropriating the proceeds thereof to their own use. This has been in progress for the past two years, and it is estimated that the value of the timber stolen exceeds $15,000. Actions of trespass have been commenced against the offenders, and four of the ringleaders are also under bail to answer a criminal prosecution at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

The destruction of timber on the slopes of the Sierras is doing irreparable injury to the lands and crops of the Nevada farmers.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the circulations of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee. Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Barèges.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29th of July, 1876. Published by order of Board of Trustees, in accordance with section 9 of Charter.

Cash on hand		$ 121,009 91
Expenses and Office Furniture		6,976 99
Stocks, Mortgages and other valid Securities		867,622 33
Banking House	30,000 00	
Real Estate	63,497 32	
		93,497 32
		$1,092,100 55
Capital Stock	$ 800,000 00	
Contingent Account	35,974 68	
Premium and Interest	30,578 68	
Deposit Account	695,179 69	
Dividends Unpaid	1,453 00	
		$1,092,100 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } S. S.
County of Allegheny, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

MOSQUITO BARS

FLY BARS.

NETTING!

BY PIECE OR YARD.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON AND SONS,

UPHOLSTERERS,

139 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

AFTER AN ATTACK OF PARALYSIS persons are liable to many ordinary diseases which did not affect them before. Your doctor will tell you that you must keep your bowels regular. This can be best done by using

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It cleanses without weakening, thus enabling the sick man to regain his strength. Ask your physician, and he will recommend its use.

TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

59 FOURTH AVENUE.

ASSETS $ 40,443,395.98.
SURPLUS $ 3,816,531.48

DIVIDENDS EQUITABLE $3,037,871.83. RATIO OF LOSS TO INCOME 37.5 PER CENT.

S. S. DARRIER, Gen'l Agent.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 35 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876. E

WM. SEMPL

NOTE—Despite the very priced Silks, we are pleased and attractive as ever, and the

HERNANIS, GRENADINES.

At 8c, an extra bargain in Black Hernanis.
At 12½c, Silk Striped Grenadines, worth 25c.
At 15c, Light Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
At 15 and 18½c, special bargains in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 25c up to $2, Colored and Black Grenadines and Hernanis, worth 50c to $3.

DRESS SILKS.

At 25c, a special bargain in Jap Silks, worth 50c.
At 37½ and 50c, fine Japanese Silks, worth 62½ and 75c.
At 75c to $4 50, extra good value in Black Dress Silks.
At $1 upwards, fine Colored Dress Silks, superior bargains.
At $1 75, a special bargain in Colored Silks, reduced from $2 75.

NEW PLAIDS.

At 8½, 10 and 12½c, new desirable line of Plaids, good bargains.
At 15, 18½ and 22c, new seasonable Plaids, in new styles.
At 18½c upwards, very desirable line of Brocaded Goods.

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.

At 15c to $1, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 18½ to 50c, special bargains in Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

At 25c to $1 50, a very extensive line of seasonable goods, extra good value.

CASHMERES.

At 45c, fine Colored Cashmeres, a good bargain.

Stock Very Attractive and Complete.

SEND FOR THE AUGUST FREE OMNIBUS AND DE-

G. SCHLEITER,

89

Market Street.

NEW GOODS.

LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated

Black Cachemere Silks,

Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.

Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.

BLACK CACHEMERES

We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.

We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy

Dress Goods.

PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED

Hernanis and Grenadines.

We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.

Domestic Goods,

Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of

KID GLOVES,

VERY CHEAP.

G. Schleiter,

89

Market Street.

WSTTHS

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, PAPER, STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,

(Late John Thornley's,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,

503 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Evergreen Wreathing.

5,000 Yards Arbor Vitæ Wreathing

For sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED. TTS

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAY

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 9, 1876.

The course of business among the banks to-day was just about as eventless and monotonous as usual, and the prominent features of ease, abundance and quiet which have ruled so long still holds sway. The progress toward greater activity in the loan market is so gradual and imperceptible as to afford room for doubt whether the demand for money will this season attain a volume equal to the means of lenders in this market. Rates are unchanged and hardly call for repetition. Eastern exchange is in fair supply and rules easy, going at par in settlements between bankers. In local stocks and securities we heard of no transactions, and have nothing of interest to report.

—The reports of railway earning in July from twenty Western roads, collated by the *Financial Chronicle*, shows a slight decrease from the corresponding period of last year, while the totals of the same roads for the first seven months of the year make a gain of nearly three millions. Some of the roads report their earnings as decreased by the storms of last month causing damage to their tracks, in the absence of which the showing would have been still better. The following are the figures:

Gross Earnings in July.

	1876.	1875.
Atchison, To'ka & Santa Fe..$	126,000	$ 133,450
Atlantic and Pacific..	34,000	45,000
Cairo and St. Louis*..	15,040	
Canada Southern..	108,000	104,867
Central Pacific..	1,507,000	1,536,225
Chicago and Alton..	397,393	387,445
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul..	683,000	842,395
Denver and Rio Grande*..	20,700	18,697
Houston and Texas Central*	90,000	98,041
Illinois Central..	482,003	715,899
Indianap., Bloom and West*	58,589	59,116
International & G. North'n*	47,668	49,500
Kansas Pacific*	173,570	194,223
Michigan Central*..	292,789	389,231
Missouri, Kansas and Texas..	224,936	241,753
Ohio and Mississippi..	247,646	239,156
St. L. Alt. & T. H. (branches)	29,558	35,753
St. L. Iron M. and Southern	253,500	226,241
St. L., K. City and Northern..	216,947	153,497
St. Louis and Southeastern..	60,741	46,767
Total..	$5,199,356	$5,471,745

Three weeks only of July in each year.

Gross Earnings from January 1 to July 31.

	1876.	1875.
Atchison, Topeka & S. Fe.$	1,245,162	$ 680,128
Atlantic & Pacific..	699,886	617,151
Cairo & St. Louis*..	139,954	138,054
Canada Southern..	995,794	922,845
Central Pacific..	9,408,000	9,190,403
Chicago & Alton..	2,443,370	2,304,000
Chic., Milwaukee & St. P..	4,645,935	4,241,834
Denver & Rio Grande*..	119,599	114,397
Houston & Texas Central*..	1,401,873	1,192,826
Illinois Central..	4,669,964	4,201,975
Indianap., Bloom & West*	630,000	633,000
International & G. North'n*	615,535	640,932
Kansas Pacific*..	1,537,527	1,887,387
Michigan Central..	3,054,000	3,434,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas..	1,942,196	1,740,751
Ohio and Mississippi..	1,999,453	1,928,229
St. Louis, Alton and T. H..	313,500	303,000
St. Louis, Iron M. & Southern	1,822,885	1,650,193
St. L., K. City & Northern	1,717,995	1,383,828
St. Louis and Southeastern	568,284	525,662
Total..	$40,387,153	$37,754,570

Three weeks only of July in each year.

In addition to these figures the following reports are made of thirteen roads for the month of June:

Gross Earnings in June.

	1876.	1875.
Atlantic & Great Western $	253,231	$ 315,172
Burl. & Mo. river in Neb..	22,864	30,078
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy..	1,090,300	948,163
Cleve'and, Mt. Ver. & Del..	33,600	42,233
Hannibal & St. Joseph..	122,584	114,471
Houston & Texas Central..	151,845	145,137
Louisville, Chi. & Lex..	99,303	80,501
Mobile & Ohio..	83,831	89,934
Peoria, Chatt. & St. Louis..	118,923	142,621
Paducah & Memphis..	14,377	12,621
Philadelphia & Erie..	261,293	267,156
St. Paul & Sioux City..	45,745	45,185
Sioux City & St. Paul..	31,868	22,605
Total..	$ 2,826,283	$ 2,345,983

Gross Earnings from January 1 to June 30.

	1876.	1875.
Burl. & Mo. River in Neb. $	311,567	$ 231,787
Chic., Burlington & Quincy	5,983,878	5,492,781
Clev., Mt. Vernon & Del'ware	184,200	235,593
Houston & Texas Central..	1,311,910	1,098,783
Hannibal & St. Joseph..	994,702	745,384
Louisville, Chi. & Lex..	857,010	782,332
Nash., Chattanooga & St. L..	876,036	763,800
Paducah & Memphis..	105,054	91,870
Philadelphia & Erie..	1,525,721	1,492,774
St. Paul & Sioux City..	261,933	198,211
Sioux City & St. Paul..	162,312	104,158
To'al..	$12,257,417	$11,161,463

It will be seen that the reports of thirty-three lines of more or less importance show an average gain in gross earnings as compared with last year of nearly 10 per cent. When it is remembered that the period embraces that of the bitterest railway war and lowest freight rates ever known in this country the showing may be considered as quite favorable. Of course the low rates have an influence in stimulating the volume of business, but the fact that their reduction is more than made up argues an immense increase in the volume actually secured.

—It appears that the Cincinnati *Commercial* recently addressed a note to the famous French bankers, Messrs. Andre & Co., in reference to the doubt as to the standard as employed in France, and we transfer to our columns the reply of those gentlemen, which is very strongly in favor of the double standard:

PARIS, June 23, 1876.

SIR—We can reply as follows to the several inquiries covered by your letter of the 15th inst.: The 5-franc piece is an unlimited legal tender, and may be legally offered in payment to any extent for payments; the smaller silver coins are of inferior fineness, and acceptance of the same cannot be enforced beyond the amount of 50 francs per each payment. The Bank of France issues no notes of a larger denomination than 500 francs in gold coin and bullion. In March, 1875, the bank held 600,000 francs in silver, and 1,325,000,000 francs in gold, which shows that the respective amounts of silver and gold paid in have taken place in proportions which do not differ so widely from the legal ratio as to be the great abundance of silver. From our previous remarks on 5-frank pieces it follows that, in case the bank refused to pay payments, these could be legally effected in silver coin, using the pieces limited to 5-francs, to the maximum extent of 50-francs per payment. We will add, for your guidance, that 5-franc pieces have been withdrawn from circulation, and replaced by 20-centime pieces (one-fifth franc). The commercial value of gold and silver is as follows, viz: Silver of 1,000-1,000 fineness, 218.9 francs per kilogramme; gold of 9-10 fineness, 3,444 francs per kilogramme. The kilogramme is equivalent to 32.1,507-10,000 ounces. It is on the above basis that silver and gold are valued, with so much per cent loss or premium. The mint receives, however, bullion of the value of the following fineness: Gold, 3,437 francs per kilogramme; silver, 220.56 francs per kilogramme. In consequence of the Latin Union treaties, the mint, being provided with silver for its coinage till December, 1878, does not, for the present, receive any more of this metal.

MARCUARD, ANDRE & CO.

—The Philadelphia *North American* reviews the events of the past week in Wall street as follows:

In New York the events of the past week in financial circles were important in several particulars, and, taken altogether, more activity prevailed than of late. There was very little change in the monetary situation. At times call loans showed a slight hardening tendency and three per cent. was paid by the brokers; but, on the other hand, there were intervals when only one per cent. was the rate. The fair price for money during the week has been about two per cent.; at this figure good borrowers could find accommodations. The discount market prime business notes have fallen to 3@4 per cent., and at these low rates the supply of paper has not been equal to the demand. One of the healthiest signs of the week has been the perceptible increase in the demand for money at bank for mercantile purposes, and to this demand that the expansion in the bank loans this week is due. This reflects the very first symptoms of a revival in trade. The bank statement shows that the reserves are still on the increase, and that the banks now hold nearly $24,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. This is important, as indicating that the New York city banks are in a strong position to assist the crop and trade movements of the country this fall.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	....	....	....	....	120½
5-20's, 1865	....	....	....	....	117
5-20's, 1865, (new)	....	....	....	....	117½
5-20's, 1867, registered	....	....	....	....	119¾
5-20's, 1867, coupon	....	....	....	....	119¾
5-20's, 1868, registered	....	....	....	....	121¾
5-20's, 1868	....	....	....	....	121¾
10-40's	....	....	....	....	116
10-40's, coupon	....	....	....	....	119
Currency 6's	....	....	....	....	126
New 5 per cents	....	....	....	....	107
Western Union Tel	70¾	70¾	71¼	71¼	71¼
Quick Silver	11	....	11	....	....
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Panama	....	....	128	....	....
Adams Express	93	....	94	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	83½	....	84	....	....
American Express	....	....	66	....	....
United States Ex	....	....	49	106	106
New York Central	115½	116	116	....	....
Erie	....	....	22	....	....
Michigan Central	42	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Michigan Southern	53¾	54	54	54	54
Illinois Central	88	....	88	88	88
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	95½	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	38¾	....	39	....	....
Do. preferred	62¾	62¾	62¾	....	62½
Rock Island	103½	....	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul common	37	37	37½	37½	37½
Do. preferred	68¾	69	69	69	69
Wabash, common	2¼	....	2¼	2	2
Fort Wayne	102¾	....	103	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	19	....	19½	....	19
Ohio & Pacific	127½	127½	127½	....	....
Harlem	....	....	10	10¼	10¼
Hannibal & St. Jo	....	....	....	2¾	2¾
Atlantic & Pacific pfd	....	....	....	....	24
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
C. C. & I. C	....	....	....	....	7
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	106	106
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	49¾	49¾	445
Reading	....	....	400
United Cos. of N. J	....	....	134½
Pitts., Titusville & Buf	97	102	....
Catbalissa	50½	51	....
Allegheny Valley	50½	102¼	....
Central Transportation	....	45	....
Green and Coal	....	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Money easy at 1@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Customs receipts $336,000. Sub-Treasurer disbursed $800,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling weak; sixty days 487¾; sight 489¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 113¾, with sales during the day at that through most transactions were at the former price.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm and in good demand. State securities dull. Stocks opened with a stronger tone and further advance in prices. The widest fluctuations were in New Jersey Central which after declining to 90¾ rose to 92¾, reacted to 91¾ and rallied to 92. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 88¾ to 90¾ and declined to 90¼. Delaware and Hudson Canal was weak, declining from 98¾ to 96. Michigan Central and Lake Shore were strong, the former rising from 42½ to 43 and the latter from 53¾ to 54¼. Rock Island advanced from 103½ to 103¾. At the close the market was somewhat irregular with a decline from the highest point of 1@1¼ per cent. The week has been a perceptible increase in the demand for money at bank for mercantile purposes, and to this demand that the expansion in the bank loans this week is due. This reflects the very first symptoms of a revival in trade. The bank statement shows that the reserves are still on the increase, and that the banks now hold nearly $24,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. This is important, as indicating that the New York city banks are in a strong position to assist the crop and trade movements of the country this fall.

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph..	71¼	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver	11	St. Paul	37½
Do. preferred	14	Do. preferred	69¾
Pacific Mail	24	Toledo & Wabash	2
Marlposa	7	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Do. preferred	17	Terre Haute	3
Adams Express	93½	Chicago & Alton	39¼
Wells-Fargo Express	83¾	Do. preferred	108
American Ex	59¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
U. S. Express	49¾	Illinois Central	88
New York Central	116	Cleveland & Pittsburg	95
Erie	22	Chicago & Northwest	39
Do. preferred	29	Do. preferred	62¾
Harlem	127	Milwaukee & St. Paul	6
Michigan Central	42¾	Do. preferred	9¾
Michigan Southern	54	Atlantic & Pacific	24
Illinois Central	88	Do. preferred	40
Cleveland & Pittsburg	95	Western Union Tel	71¾
Chicago & Rock Island	103¾	Pacific Mail	24¾
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	102¾	Panama	128
Chicago & Southwestern	39	Adams Express	94
Do. preferred	62½	United States Express	49
Canton Co	34	Wells-Fargo Express	84
Cumberland Coal	5	American Express	66
New Jersey Central	92¾	Hannibal & St. Joseph	2¾
Delaware, Lack. & West	90¾	Do. preferred	7¾
Del. and Hudson Canal	96¾	Central Pacific	106
Morris & Essex	87	Union Pacific	38¾
Ontario & Western	11¾	Boston, Hartford & Erie	1¾
Lake Shore	53¾	Do. preferred	5
Northwestern	38¾	Quicksilver	11
Do. preferred	67¾	Do. preferred	39
Del., Lack. & West	90¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11
N. J. Central	91¾	Do. preferred	21¾

GOVERNMENTS.			
U.S. coupons, 1881	120¾	New 5's	117
5-20's, 1865, reg	116	10-40's, registered	116
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's, coupons	119
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	126¾
5-20's, 1868	121¾		

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	44¾	Virginia, old	27¼
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	106
Virginia, new	28		

LONDON, August 9, 5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £380,000. Consols 96 5-16. Five-twenties 104¾. Illinois Central shares 86½. Erie 13¾; Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 13¾; do preferred 34.

PARIS, August 9.—Rentes 106 francs 17½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 9.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1876. }

Mercantile circles were generally rather devoid of novel features to-day, the volume of business and the range of values being much the same as on the preceding days of the week. There is, we think, a tendency toward increased activity which may be regarded as the incipient stages of the fall trade, and by these the aggregate of transactions is slightly, though imperceptibly, increased. This has not gone far enough, however, to disturb the general aspect of quiet and somnolence which may be expected to reign undisturbed for some time to come. Some leading lines of trade are entirely free of any disposition toward improvement and are noticeable for their utter dullness and depression, the prominent examples of this character being grain, produce and hides and leather. Provisions are to-day active and in moderately good jobbing demand as reported in groceries. Dry goods are also beginning to show some life and the prospects are good for the fall trade. In some lines of general merchandise, such as brooms, wooden-ware, &c., an improved demand is noted, while in others, like hides, leather and leather belting, trade is wholly lifeless. Drugs and chemicals are generally rather quiet, with the exception of the oils, which in petroleum refineries, in which city very active business is reported. Lumber and building materials are rather dull. In glass and glassware there is also a sluggish trade, with the exception of an improving demand for glassware for canning the larger fruits. General hardware is dull, with some indications of an increase in the demand.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls..... 2,200 Apples, bbls..... 70
Corn, bus..... 2,200 Cheese, boxes..... 1,491
Wheat, bus..... 380 Butter, pkgs..... 44
Bacon, pcs..... 4,800 Potatoes, bus..... 240
Bacon, tcs..... 180

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,741	8,161	15,905
Apples, bbls	407	737	1,144
Cheese, boxes	1,491	1,311	2,802
Corn, bus	8,492	9,865	18,067
Wheat, bush	4,490	7,579	11,979
Rye, bush	1,250	2,425	3,675
Oats, bush	25,367	19,646	44,913
Butter, pkgs	461	1,170	1,631
Bacon, pcs	6,831	10,557	17,388
Bacon, tcs	557	633	1,190
Potatoes, bush	1,060	1,230	2,290
Hay, bales	427	260	687

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade continues rather limited and prices are unchanged. Wheat is easy with a moderate demand from millers, who are disposed at no purchase prime new red winter at $1 15, while holders quote $1 20@1 25. We quote nominally at $1 18@1 20 ₱ bushel for prime Indiana red winter old; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Mississippi valley old; choice new red winter $1 15@1 18. Corn is quite buoyant and steady. The receipts are about an average of a day demand. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 56@57c for prime to choice Ohio; 55@56c for high mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 34@36c for prime yellow; 52@53c for mixed. Oats are in somewhat decreased receipt, but the supply is fully up to the demand. Samples of new oats are of good quality and the general feeling seems to be that the grain is good property here at current rates We quote at 31@32c Western and Pennsylvania; 30@31c Ohio and Pennsylvania white; 30@31c Rye is weak and nominal at 65@70c ₱ bush. Jobbing sales rule about above quotations.

FLOUR—The demand is moderately active with a steady feeling and prices are in sympathy with the downward movement of that grain in Chicago. The jobbing demand is active, but prices for grades and values on such brands are steady. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; 10 sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers in this city and vicinity are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Ascensia is quoted at $7 75@8 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis $5 25@6 00; choice spring wheats $6 50@6 75; Pittsburgh family wheat flour rules at $5 25; Graham flour $5 50@6 75; cornmeal $6 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75@6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; flour at $4 50@4 75 ₱ bar el.

HAY—There is a little better demand for baled hay, and the stock being very nearly exhausted, values have an upward tendency. We quote loose at $7 00@8 00 per ton according to quality. The business in baled is chiefly from store on a basis of $18 00@19 00 per ton for timothy timothy. We quote baled hay on track nominally as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy, $17 00@18 00; mixed, No. 2 $14 00@15 00; upland prairie $11 00@13 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and weak. We quote bran at $1 00@1 10 ₱ 100 pounds and shipstuffs $1 30@1 35; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues easy, with the demand not up to the supply. Quotations nominally unchanged. Actual transactions, however, are nearly all 10@15c below quoted prices, though the demand for choice sound fruit is comparatively steady. We quote at $1 50@1 75 for choice; $1 25 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market continues easy and dicidedly weak on all grades below prime, and one of the results of the hot weather is a decided increase in the receipts of stock in poor condition. The market for strictly choice sold packed is about steady, while the demand for fancy creamery grades is increased by those purchasers who, in cooler weather, would supply their wants from the choice grades. We quote fancy creamery rolls, packed with ice, at 25@26c. We quote choice solid packed at 17@20c per pound. The New York *Bulletin* reviews that market for Western butter as follows: "First-class creameries are found a ready market, and at rates equal to State, and the cairies were in demand to the full extent of the moderate supply, and the price was placed on the best line. Most of the arrivals, however, have again shown something off in quality, and have accumulated, though, if anything, the demand was a little better than last week, finding a certain up-town retail trade and some out-of-town orders, in part from the mining regions. Grades held carry in the week for 15c and better, were afterward put down to 14@ 14½c, and attracted a better demand from packers who had been holding off for this drop. The export demand does not appear to have been quite so sharp, but good solid Welsh received attention from shippers, and they were still willing to pay 18c for anattractive article."

CHEESE—The demand is steady and trade is rather active, but prices have eased off somewhat this week, and notwithstanding the tendency of some factories to hold for higher prices, the receipts are fully up to requirements. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8@9½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good. Of the New York market the *Bulletin* says: "Western has sold to some extent for export, and a few fancy cheddars brought a good price, but the offering was mostly off in quality and had to be offered low. On choice-flat factories, the tone has been a shade stronger, and we have heard of a number of sales of the best select ons at 9c to the jobber. As a rule, however, 8½c was a good price to get, and 8c was not exceeded on a great many parcels."

DRIED FRUITS—The market very light and quotations nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 3@6c; sliced 4@6c; peaches 12@13c; peeled 18@19c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c, Huckleberries 18@20c. Raspberries 34@35c. Cherries, pitted, 20@22c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market continues dull and lifeless. We quote strictly fresh at 12@12½c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRUIT FUTURES—The general tendency of prices in fruits to-day was downward, though in most respects quotations were nominally retained. Peaches were in abundant supply and ruled lower at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50@$1 00 for poor to common. Pears were sold in limited volume at $1 00@ 1 50 per bbl. Grapes ruled at $8 00@10 00 per ton. Watermelons were rather weak at $10 00@15 00 per hundred; we heard of a sale of a car load at $15 00. Blackberries are easy at 9@9½c per basket; whortleberries 30@35c.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with domestic ruling at 20@22c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 25@30c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The market was again weak to-day and sales ruled considerably lower. The supply was now very heavy, but was somewhat in excess of the demand, which is confined strictly to local consumptive wants. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bush for prime Early Rose; $1 00@1 50 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 55@60c per bush. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply. We quote at $4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel for red; $5 50@6 00 for yellow; extra Jerseys $6 00@ 7 00.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for good; 12c for common.

VEGETABLES—There is a moderate demand and the market is steady. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ₱ barrel; cabbages $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 per bushel.

Provisions.

There was a steady feeling in the provision trade to-day, and a fair business was done on a steady demand for consumptive requirements. Prices were unchanged, though lard continued firm, with something of an upward tendency. Receipts for the week foot up 10,500 pieces and 663 tierces.

BACON—The market is active and steady

Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c ₱ pound.

HAMS AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—The market was unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ₱ lb; in half barrels 13¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 13¾c ₱ lb; in 3 lb cadaies 15c ₱ lb; in 2 lb cans 15½c; in 1 lb cans 15¾c ₱ lb; in 5 lb pails 15¾c ₱ lb; in 3 lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 1 lb pails 14½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1 at 80c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a easy feeling with light business at $20 50@21 00 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, 8¼@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7¼@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

Trade continues moderate in the leading staples of the grocery trade and the market to-day was devoid of new or especially interesting features. The general tone of the coffee market has remained unchanged for the past week, with a fair business at firm prices. The statistical position has shown no essential change. Stocks readily available are much larger than at the same time for several years, but the prospective supply is much smaller than last year. Holders have been entirely in the dark as regards the market in Rio Janeiro, cable communication not having been established. Dealers, however, generally believe that matters there are going in their favor, and the absence of advices gives them no uneasiness. Sugars have continued steady with a rather limited jobbing trade in New York market during the past week. Teas are fairly active at the low values now quoted. The New York *Bulletin* says that the financial state of the market, taken as a whole, seems to indicate that something very much like a healthy reaction from the long period of depression has set in. The importers are not pushing matters nor trying to advance prices too fast, but, though proceeding with deliberation, show a none the less evident determination to establish, if possible, a higher range of prices than has existed for some weeks past. Rice is in moderate request at easy prices. The receipts of Carolina at the interior markets for the season, up to August 1, were 3,569 casks, against 67,066 casks during the same period, ending August 1, 1875. The receipts of Louisiana at New Orleans for the season, up to August 1, were 142,150 barrels, against 94,371 barrels during the same period last season. The sales of Carolina up to August 1 for this season were 60,350 casks, and of Louisiana 130,689 barrels. In other lines of groceries we note no special changes except slight reductions on raisins and lemons. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23 c	Standard A	11¾@11¾c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	11¼@11¾c
Prime Rio	20 c	Extra C	11¼@11¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Java, mats	29@32c	Crushed, B	13¾@14c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	25 c	Powdered	12 c
50 grades do, 2¢	24@25c	Granulated	12 c
Rio, in bulk 2¢	23@24c	Coffee A	12 c
Java, in papers	32 c	Stf'y ch. N. O	9¾@10c
Java, in bulk	32 c	Prime	9¾@10c
Teas.		Good	9¾@10c
Young Hyson	25@60c	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	35@60c	Ex. white drips	20@22c
Imperial	30@50c	Sugar drips	20@22c
Japan	25@60c	Lower grades	20@22c
Oolong	25@60c	*Spices.*	
Fancy	1 00	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
Souchong	28@60c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	4 50
Molasses.		Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Choice Car'a	61@67c	Gold do	6 0
Fancy	67c	Hasbrouck's	6 0
Choice Cuba	61@67c	Amoskeag ₱ lcy	6 0
Fancy	67c	Richmond	7 0
Merrimac	67c	Merrimac	7 0
American fancy	67c	American fancy	7 0
Southbridge	67c	Southbridge	7 0
Rices.		*Tobacco.*	
Conestoga X	7-8	Thorndike	7-8
Conestoga A	7-8	Portsmouth	7-8
Conestoga B	7-8	Whittaker, A	7-8
" gold m'd	1-4	Whittaker	7-8
" prem. A	4-4	Whittaker	4-4
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
White carpet chain, fine	22	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	20
Cot'n bat	16@18	Cotton twine	22

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 9.—Cotton goods in moderate demand and steady in fine hands. The print market was quiet and strong. Several leading makes of woolen shawls opened and met with liberal sales. Dress goods fairly active. Woolen goods in steady demand. Hosiery, cardigan jackets, shirts and drawers and fancy knit woolens doing fairly. Foreign goods ruled quiet.

Petroleum.

August 9.—The upward course of the petroleum market continued to-day and an advance of about 8@7½c was made, which brings the market to a point about the above last week. Refined was strong in sympathy and higher prices were quoted.

CREDE—The market opened firm at the advanced prices of last evening, 22½@23c bid. The feeling continued strong, and buyers held the price at advanced rates, up to 24@24½, without consi derable oil, checking any further rise. The price has remained steady at that figure, 24c bid for United certificates dated to-morrow. Conduit certificates are quotable at $2 27½@2 28½. Union was in demand for the shipment, $2 82½ having been paid for that line. Pipeage paid. Other lines at river ruled easy at $2 60 bid.

REFINED—The strong feeling and marked advance in crude developed a firm tone in refined, and about 1½c advance was generally asked. The Eastern advices, however, do not encourage any rapid appreciation in values. We quote standard white at 14½c, and attracted a better demand from packers who had been holding off for this drop. The export demand does not appear to have been quite so sharp, but good solid Welsh received attention from shippers, and they were still willing to pay 18c for anattractive article."

CHEESE—The demand is steady and trade is rather active, but prices have eased off somewhat this week, and notwithstanding the tendency of some factories to hold for higher prices, the receipts are fully up to requirements. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8@9½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good. Of the New York market the *Bulletin* says: "Western has sold to some extent for export, and a few fancy cheddars brought a good price, but the offering was mostly off in quality and had to be offered low. On choice-flat factories, the tone has been a shade stronger, and we have heard of a number of sales of the best select ons at 9c to the jobber. As a rule, however, 8½c was a good price to get, and 8c was not exceeded on a great many parcels."

DRIED FRUITS—The market very light and quotations nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 3@6c; sliced 4@6c; peaches 12@13c; peeled 18@19c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c, Huckleberries 18@20c. Raspberries 34@35c. Cherries, pitted, 20@22c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market continues dull and lifeless. We quote strictly fresh at 12@12½c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRUIT FUTURES—The general tendency of prices in fruits to-day was downward, though in most respects quotations were nominally retained. Peaches were in abundant supply and ruled lower at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50@$1 00 for poor to common. Pears were sold in limited volume at $1 00@ 1 50 per bbl. Grapes ruled at $8 00@10 00 per ton. Watermelons were rather weak at $10 00@15 00 per hundred; we heard of a sale of a car load at $15 00. Blackberries are easy at 9@9½c per basket; whortleberries 30@35c.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with domestic ruling at 20@22c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 25@30c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The market was again weak to-day and sales ruled considerably lower. The supply was now very heavy, but was somewhat in excess of the demand, which is confined strictly to local consumptive wants. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bush for prime Early Rose; $1 00@1 50 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 55@60c per bush. Sweet potatoes are in moderate supply. We quote at $4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel for red; $5 50@6 00 for yellow; extra Jerseys $6 00@ 7 00.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for good; 12c for common.

VEGETABLES—There is a moderate demand and the market is steady. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ₱ barrel; cabbages $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 per bushel.

Provisions.

There was a steady feeling in the provision trade to-day, and a fair business was done on a steady demand for consumptive requirements. Prices were unchanged, though lard continued firm, with something of an upward tendency. Receipts for the week foot up 10,500 pieces and 663 tierces.

BACON—The market is active and steady

" pale	70	@	80
" com'n	20	@	40
Black Lead.			
American	4	@	12
Castile	10	@	12
German	5	@	8
Hyson	30	@	35
Blue vitr'l	10½	@	11
Borax refi'd	14	@	16
Brim'stone	3	@	4
Flor'sul'h	5	@	6
Camphor	1 00	@	1 05
English, b	2 00	@	2 10
Cantor oil	83	@	90
Canthar's		@	1 50
Chian turp	3	@	3 50
Roman		@	30
Chlorof'm	93	@	1 08
Cochineal	70	@	80
Cochineal, n	70	@	80
Cop'rasbr

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 20, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 9, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				—WIND.—		
7 A. M.	30.066	62	88	N.	Gentle	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.003	87	45	S. W.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.034	73	75	N.W.	Light.	Foggy.

Mean barometer....30.042 Highest thermom... 90
Mean thermom.... 75.7 Lowest thermom .. 68

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Alleged Embezzlement.

Anthony Liebler was committed to jail yesterday, in default of bail in $300, for trial on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Earl S. Gardner, Secretary of the Boatmen's Insurance Company is prosecutor, and he alleges that the accused, who was as agent or canvasser for the company, embezzled nineteen dollars belonging to said company. The case was before Alderman Millaken.

Larceny of Coal.

At various times during the summer some people residing on the South Side, near the coal platform at the foot of the Castle Shannon Incline Plane Railway, have been in the habit of helping themselves to coal without observing the usual formality of ordering the same and paying for it. One Annie Pomroy was detected the other night in the act of carrying away coal in a basket. A charge of larceny was entered against her before Alderman Milliken, and she was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing next Saturday.

Slight Fire.

About five o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the building on Third avenue between Wood and Market streets, occupied by Head & McElroy, broom manufacturers and dealers in paper bags, &c. The fire department very quickly answered the alarm turned in from box 13, and the flames were soon extinguished. It is said that a lot of old saltpeter bags were laid upon the roof to dry and they ignited probably from a spark. The loss was trifling.

Allegheny Rowdyism.

Tuesday night a young German and a lady were passing along River avenue towards the Germania Gardens. When at the corner of Sandusky street, three ruffians sprang out, seized the pair and endeavored to drag the young woman into the lumber yard at that point. The German fought well and knocked down one of his assailants, while his companion's voice served her in good stead. The rowdies were compelled to desist and the man and woman escaped to the friendly shelter of a house on Isabella street, while the three men retired to their board yard. Saturday evening an attempt was made to drag a woman into the same place, which seems to be the headquarters at night for a gang of rascals. The police should look after these scamps.

Houses in a Bad Fix.

Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, a bill in equity was filed between W. B. Rodgers, plaintiff, and the Householders' Fire Insurance Company, defendant, setting forth that plaintiff is the owner of a frame house on Calvin street, while the company own a house immediately adjoining that the two houses are built upon the same sill, where the lots join; that the grade of the street has recently been cut down ten feet, and the houses are unfit to occupy and in great danger of falling down; that the plaintiff has again and again demanded of the company that they co-operate with him in lowering the buildings, which they refuse to do. The court is therefore asked to decree that the company shall do their part in making the improvement, and also compensate the plaintiff for the loss he has sustained by reason of their not having done so when first notified.

Sudden Death in Jail.

George M. Kelsey, colored, a prisoner in the County Jail, died suddenly in his cell yesterday. He was committed Tuesday afternoon on a charge of larceny of a bedquilt, preferred against him before Alderman Gallagher. He was a man very much given to drink for some years past, and his physical constitution had suffered much from exposure and irregularity of habits. He was also subject to epileptic fits. Tuesday, when brought to jail, he did not complain of anything unusual, and appeared to be in his usual health. About ten o'clock yesterday morning he had a most violent fit and continued in convulsions until eleven, when he died. Dr. McKelvey, the jail physician, was summoned at the first moment the attack and continued with the man, doing all he could for him. His system was, however, so much debilitated that the medicine administered failed to have the desired effect. Coroner McCallin was summoned and held an inquest on the body, a verdict being rendered in accordance with the facts.

Ligonier Stone.

LIGONIER, PA., August 8, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

It would be well to give the Ligonier stone a thorough examination at the hands of honest men before its rejection is determined on. The writer has traveled nearly all of the most important roads in Western Pennsylvania, and noted the stone used in their construction. The Ligonier stone is the best for road purposes that can be found in this section of the State. It does not grind up as it is alleged. It has stood the wear of sixty years in many places on the turnpike through this place—on which pike there was a heavy traffic before the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The stone is tough, and where loose on the pike, it wears round—it does not crush, split, or chip. Send some of the City Fathers out and let them travel the road from Greensburg to the top of Grand Hill. We think that they will agree with us in saying that the Ligonier stone is the toughest that can be found in Western Pennsylvania. Respectfully

WM. D. MCGOWAN,

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

We have received a copy of the admirably printed circular of this academy for the current year. The largely increased number of cadets during the year and the general high standing of most of the corps reflect credit alike upon both teacher and pupil.

The thorough organization and excellent military drill of the cadets made the parade at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition elicited the heartiest applause from the thousands who witnessed the exercise.

The courses of instruction in science, literature, and art are of the highest order. The large number of cadets from this city, who have formed a portion of its corps for fourteen years, is the highest possible recommendation to the substantial and thorough culture which our young men receive within its walls.

Messrs. Charles L. Brown and John S. Mabon, of our city, were among the graduates of last year.

Colonel Hyatt is stopping at the Monongahela House, and invites his patrons and others to call upon him upon official business.

Green's Case.

A question arose as to whether the writ of error in the case of Wm. Green, convicted of the murder of Samuel Marshall, would supercede the death warrant of the Governor, which devolved upon Sheriff Fife the duty of hanging Green on the 7th of September next—a month before the Supreme Court would meet. Sheriff Fife addressed a letter to the Governor on the subject, and yesterday he received a reply, citing the act of 19th May, 1874, which stays execution in such cases. The letter says:

In case the writ of error is taken after the death warrant is in your hands, it is your duty to return the warrant to the Governor with the endorsement thereon that the writ of error has been issued and the execution thereby stayed. A copy of the writ should be attached to the return, and referred to therein. If the judgment is affirmed or upon subsequent new trial and conviction, an *alias* death warrant will be issued upon the proper returns of the court officers. If the proceedings result in a final acquittal or conviction of a lower grade of crime than murder in the first degree, the functions of the executive department will be complete, as shown by the return on the death warrant.

Rusticating Ministers.

Dr. Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, writes from Spring Lake Beech, New Jersey (where he is undergoing his first experience at a watering place), an interesting description of the resorts of that vicinity. Spring Lake Beach is on the Atlantic coast, ten miles south of Long Branch, four miles south of Ocean Grove, one mile north of Sea Girt, two miles north of Squan, and within two and a half hours by rail from Philadelphia. Under the head of "personal," he says:

Rev. A. W. Willits, D. D., pastor of the Arch street, Philadelphia, Presbyterian Church, is passing the summer on a farm cultivated by his son, near Spring Lake. Rev. S. T. Lowrie, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary, with his family, is at a quiet farmhouse in this vicinity. Rev. W. H. Hornblower, D. D., of the same institution, is in a retired household near Squan. President Cutler, of Western Reserve College, is quartered near Ocean Beach. And Theodore Tilton is at Ocean Grove, surrounded by his children. We found him swinging in a hammock pouring with intensest interest over a volume of the life of Macaulay, but how changed! That magnificent head is indeed there, and those flowing locks are there also. But how wrinkled with care is that brow, and how grey are those locks! Yet he looks and speaks like a man who has not yielded to despair, and who has still a future before him.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

Camp Anthony Wayne in Successful Operation—Two Creditable Reviews of the Pittsburgh Troops.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CAMP ANTHONY WAYNE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 7, 1876.

Pennsylvania has special reason to delight in her citizen soldiery. There is about their appearance and movements in this centennial year that to be appreciated is less difficult than to be described. Camp Anthony Wayne is an honor to the State, worthy of the World's Exposition, and particularly creditable to the organizing tact of Governor Hartranft. His Excellency, as the result of a few years' interest, has so revolutionized the State militia as to leave little scope for cavil by the most captious martinet in these piping times of pacility.

SUNDAY AT CAMP,

in one of the finest sections of Fairmount Park, was a real gala day. The soldier boys sported their showiest toggery, Philadelphia turned out her gayest equipages, and the result was a general interchange of hobnobbery. At the company and regimental messes of the Sixth division the latch strings dangled temptingly, and hundreds of former Pittsburghers and Philadelphia acquaintances yielded to the alurement. The novelty of dining in camp adds a charming episode to the confirmed citizen's journey through life.

Camp Wayne extends along George's Hill, overlooks the Centennial buildings, and from the extreme right facing West along the entire line the scene is inspiring. Governor Hartranft and staff planted their headquarters in the field near the center of the line close to General Pearson's Sixth division. The Wyoming artillery, Hutchinson's and Knap's batteries are located on the extreme right. Between them and the Pittsburgh troops is the Seventh Division, comprising the Fifteenth and Seventeenth regiments and Titusville corps, all from the oil regions and commanded by General H. S. Heidekoper. General Harry White's Tenth on the extreme left and General T. F. Gallagher's Eighth adjoining complete the division of Western Pennsylvania troops. All the divisions of the State, except the first, are now in camp.

THE PHILADELPHIANS

have been doing the honors for all visiting troops since the Exposition opened, and for pecuniary reasons, it is stated, they have been excused from going into camp, though it is also currently and probably correctly reported that they did desire to go into separate camp at Reading, but being without the necessary permission, they did the next best thing—stayed "to home." But mark their style. They very neatly sent to the Governor's headquarters the following copy of General Orders, as a communication:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NATIONAL GUARD OF PA., PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Understanding it to be the desire of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to parade in this city on the 10th inst., the troops of the National Guard, now at Camp Anthony Wayne, I respectfully tender this division as escort on the occasion, or to join in any other duty which may be assigned.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. ROBINSON,
Major General.

To Major General James W. Latta,
Adjutant General,
Pennsylvania National Guards,
Camp Anthony Wayne.

Governor Hartranft and staff arrived in camp at 4 P. M., on the date of the above communication, and after the division commanders had either paid their personal respects to His Excellency, or left their compliments at headquarters, the action of General Robinson was circulated throughout the camp, and considerable feeling ensued. The rumored attempt on the part of the Quakerian soldiery to give Camp Anthony Wayne the go-by, and locate a side issue at Reading, was pronounced as decidedly selfish. Was the First par excellance the crack and par Division of the State? Except among the Pittsburgh boys a very positive feeling of jealousy permeated the N. G. P. encampment. Conscious of the Smoky City troops being able to hold their own in point of drill, equipments, style, dash and thoroughgoing *esprit* with any body of militia Centennialwards, merely resulted in a general effervescence of good nature, crowned by a lavish outpouring of hospitality that burglarized the hearts of the Philadelphians, and a consequential deluge of the militarily inclined Centennial citizens in the camps of the Duquesne Greys, the Fourteenth and Nineteenth Regiments, as well as in the Knap's and Hutchinson's batteries.

The three crack bands from the Western metropolis of Pennsylvania are the observed of all observers. In general appearance they are a credit to the State. Each Regiment, Great Western and Cathedral bands and the drum corps of the three home regiments are making a big name for themselves.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

is a centre of [illegible] visitors. General Pearson, Colonel Moore, Price, Hastings, Kennedy, Majors Powers, Fife, Stewart-Pearson and the entire staff do the honors with native grace.

The Greys camp is the centre of unlimited fine music, vocal, instrumental, variety entertainments, blanket tossing, and general life. In the Nineteenth and Fourteenth Regiments adjoining, there is a surfeit of good, healthy sport. In fact the general determination is while preserving a comfortable discipline, to give everybody full swing to Centennializ, *ad libitum*. Passes are distributed liberally, and all hands are correspondingly happy.

Doing the Centennial is a large undertaking; every day presents a fresh myriad of novelties. A month would not suffice. But you get enough of that from your regular Centennial correspondents.

The health of the Pittsburghers, despite the increasing sultry weather, is excellent. There has been only a single case of sunstroke, a member of the Greys Band named Newmyer, but his unconsciousness was only temporary. The air is good, the water cool and pure, the rations choice, and the camp a success.

At six this P. M. the Governor interviews the Division, and the chances are that Pittsburgh's quota will carry off the honors.

The grand review of the entire State National Guard is announced for Thursday next at three P. M. The formation will be on Broad street right resting on Columbia avenue. Considerable preparation is making for the event.

THE GREYS.

Colonel Guthrie, on parade or in camp, has become a general favorite with Philadelphians. His thorough military bearing, unceasing interest in his men and large-hearted hospitality endear him to all with whom he comes in contact.

Sunday evening's dress parade was witnessed by an assemblage of several thousand spectators, and the most flattering comments were passed upon the personnel of Pittsburgh's, I may say Pennsylvania's crack corps. The large band and drum corps of the regiment was the theme of general admiration, while the showy, dashing uniforms of the band, their precise movements, and handsome bearing created a universal sentiment of pleasure. Pittsburgh may well be proud of this organization.

The messes are models of good taste and order; cooks as proficient as Kinder Blair's French *cuisinier*, and the viands varied and choice.

The camp is gay with flags, mottoes and decorations. Custer avenue is a conspicuous ornament of B Co.'s street.

THE NINETEENTH.

lying next the Greys, Major Tyson says he will drill against any organization in the entire camp.

The Latta bands have been invited to give an exhibition drill at the armory of the State Fencibles some evening this week.

The Lattas and Heaths have a little friendly rivalry of their own over their relative skill in drill, but so far with little prospect of a competitive contest. Lieutenant Gordon, in the absence of Captain Barr, pays close attention to his men, keeps them up to their old standard.

THE FOURTEENTH

is flourishing under the energetic supervision of Colonel Hill. Captain James Wells, of Company D, engineered the camp, and the alignment of the tents is as regular as Dempster, C. E., could do the job himself.

Captain Crosby Gray and Dr. McCandless keep an efficient optic apiece on the hygienic department.

Colonel Gray will open an Orphans' Court for the adjudication of homesick Orphans immediately on his division.

General Pearson inspected Hutchinson's Battery yesterday, and found everything in apple pie order. He regards Captain Breck as the artillery officer of the State. On the General's arrival, notwithstanding adverse orders from the Park Commissioners, fifteen guns were fired, the Major General's salute. When General Pearson drew the Captain's attention to the commissioners' prohibition, the Captain replied that military regulations required the compliment.

I must close for the mail. NIOP.

Base Ball.

Our Boys, a juvenile club of the Second ward, defeated the Harry Warrens on the Exposition grounds yesterday. Score, 11 to 6.

The Blotters, of City Hall, Allegheny, who defeated the Postage Stamps twice, now issue a challenge to the Sponge Cups, of City Hall, Pittsburgh, for a match at Union Park any day next week. All communications should be addressed to the Captain, Thomas Dickson, Allegheny Controller's office.

The Robert Liddell club started on their Eastern trip yesterday morning. They expect to be gone four weeks.

Fire at Midnight.

The alarm from box 73, between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, was caused by a small blaze in a still at Standard Refinery No. 3, on the bank of the Allegheny river, near Forty-third street. The Lawrenceville steamer extinguished the fire in about five minutes, and the damage is only a trifle. Chief White hurried to the scene as rapidly as possible, but the fire was out before his arrival.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Our Soldiers at Cape May—Contest Between Pittsburgh and Quaker City Batteries.

The target contest between our Hutchinson's Battery, Captain E. Y. Brecht, and the Keystone B ttery, of Philadelphia, Captain Poulterer, took place at Cape May on Tuesday, and the *Press* gives the following telegraphic account of the match:

The excursion train, comprising fourteen cars, containing the Hutchinson Battery, of Pittsburgh, and the Keystone Battery, of Philadelphia, with their friends, reached the Island to-day at noon. Immediately upon their arrival Captains Brecht and Poulterer, with their respective commands, marched to the guns, which had been brought down the day before and placed upon the camping ground of the Fifth Maryland regiment, just west of the Excursion House. The Keystone were provided with two ten pounder Parrotts, while the Hutchinson had but one, a smooth bore brass six-pounder. The distance to be fired had been agreed upon at three-fourths of a mile, and on the beach was the target, which was placed on upright, about thirty feet high, and was twenty feet square in dimension. General Frank Reeder, of the Second division, was chosen as judge for the Pittsburgh gentlemen, and General Benjamin L. Orr for the Philadelphians. The conditions of the match were that each company should fire twelve rounds consecutively, and in tossing for choice of firing Captain Brecht was the winner, and elected to take the last shots, and the firing was commenced by the Keystone with gun number one. J. A. Poor, sergeant, Reorganized for sighting the Parrott carefully, and stepping to his appointed place, gave the command, "Fire." The string was pulled, the report followed, and the missile was seen to dart through the air with that unearthly screech that is sure to make the bravest of the brave duck his head when he knows that the guns are pointed his way. In a few seconds the sand dashing up into the air in close proximity to the target showed that the Sergeant's aim had been good and true. The next shot was not so good, the ball passing high and to the left. The third, fourth and fifth were similar, in the latter the ball evidently not taking the groove. The sixth and last was a little better than the preceding ones, but the Sergeant did not seem to have proper elevation, although his aim was fair throughout. It was now Section 2's opportunity. This gun was manned by Corporal T. S. Marshall. Corporal Marshall was more successful in obtaining the right elevation, but in all of his six shots aimed to the right, and Philadelphia's representatives were compelled to retire without having marred the fair surface of the target.

The Hutchinson men were much elated, and appeared to think that they would have an easy victory. Sergeant John Bezlet acted as gunner for the next command. His first effort ploughed through the ground full two hundred yards in front of the target, and richocketted to the right out into the Atlantic. His second was placed one hundred and fifty yards to the left. The third and fourth were better, being good line shots. The fifth struck far in front and to the right. The sixth was a line, but too high. The seventh, eighth and ninth were placed to the right from fifty to a hundred yards, and fell short. The tenth and eleventh did not improve matters any, one of them dropping short in the water, passing high over the target. This ended the contest, and as neither of the batteries had hit the target the champion flag still remains with the Keystone Battery. While neither of the contestants were successful in placing a ball within the twenty square feet, the shooting was not bad, and it would have been pretty hard work for a regiment, if they had been drawn up in line, with the color guard resting on the target.

Captain Hutchinson having six cartridges remaining, placed them at the disposal of Captain Schwartz, Knap's Battery, of Pittsburgh. Sergeant Cochran, an old artillerist, was chosen the gunner, and with his first shot, which was greeted with loud applause, proved that his eye had not forgotten its wonted cunning. The next was lauded within ten yards of the mark. The second was to the left only about a yard. The third and fourth missed by a hair's breadth. The fifth did not fall far short of the goal, and the last struck at the foot of the target. Sergeant Cochran deservedly received the encomiums of all present, and his shooting was by far the best of the occasion. The remainder of the day was spent in strolling on the beach and bathing by the excursionists, and at six o'clock the train was taken for Philadelphia.

THE TURNFEST.

Annual Gathering at Erie—Pleasant Occasion.

The annual meeting of the Turnfest, or Turners' Societies of the State, has just taken place in Erie. From this vicigity there was a large attendance, every society being represented viz: the Birmingham, Central, Allegheny and Bloomfield. On Sunday addresses of welcome were made by members of the Erie societies and a grand excursion on the bay was had, together with a picnic at Big Bend.

On Monday a grand procession took place, headed by the Turner Hall Concert Band. Here Mayor Hamilton was introduced by Mr. Philip Lubel, President of the Erie Turners, as well as Turner of the State. His Honor made a neat speech of welcome and then the festivities of the day began. From six thousand to seven thousand persons were on the ground on Tuesday. The Turnfest concluded its session with a meeting of delegates, and a grand ball in the evening at Music Hall.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

Reppert & Williams, bankrupts. On the petition of the bankrupts, a meeting of creditors was called for the 6th prox., before Register Harper, to consider a proposition for compromise.

An injunction was asked for against Henry C. Reineman and John H. Mueller, Esq., his attorney, and in his honor one the same ordered for the 24th inst., a restraining order being issued in the meantime against Reineman and Mueller.

Collins, Pool & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. The restraining order issued against James Kennedy was dissolved, and the injunction prayed for was granted.

George J. Rogers, Union Co., bankrupt. The assignee's return to the order for the sale of certain real estate was confirmed absolutely.

Albert Wefing, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. A composition meeting was ordered before the Register for the 7th prox.

The Recent Hotel Robbery.

G. L. Payne, who was arrested as a suspicious character on account of the robberies at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, on Sunday night or Monday morning last, had a hearing yesterday afternoon. Mr. W. D. Cochran, agent of a New York hat and cap house, one of the parties who were robbed, testified to the best of his knowledge and belief that the prisoner was the man whom he chased from the room. He also identified a twenty dollar Treasury note as similar to one he had stolen from him. After the testimony of Officer O'Mara, who arrested the accused and found the money on him was heard, Mr. Cochran decided to make an information for larceny, which he did. The defendant was then committed for a hearing hereafter. Payne says he is a pattern maker by trade and that he came here from Milwaukee looking for work and put up at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

The Second United Presbyterian Church.

A meeting of the congregation of the Second United Presbyterian church was held last evening, for the purpose of deciding upon a call for a pastor. Rev. John G. Sands, of the Eighth church, was called upon to act as moderator. But one nomination was made for the position of pastor —Rev. J. R. Kyle, of Fall River, Massachusetts. The call was sustained and the proper papers at once made out. While not unanimous, the call will contain the names of the great majority of the members. Rev. Kyle recently preached here. He is a young man of good promise. The congregation has been without a pastor since Rev. Thomas H. Hanna dissolved his connection with the church.

Centennial Camp Gossip.

The Duquesne Greys were entertained Tuesday evening by the Oil City Greys on lager that was captured from an avaricious beer vender. The combined Greys made the Seventh's camp lively.

Major General Pearson, of the Sixth Division, and Brigadier General Reeder, of the Second Division, went to Cape May Tuesday, with their staff officers. They intend to petition the Governor to convert the contending batteries to foot soldiers.

A Successful Optician.

Dr. Kornblum, who recently came to this city, is meeting with marked success in his specialty as an optician. A testimonial in his favor, from one of our business men, will be found in another column.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. MTH

OUR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Duty and Power of Grand Juries to Visit and Inspect Them.

The Grand Jury in attendance at the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, it will be remembered, were somewhat offended at the action of the Directors of the County Home, in calling the attention of the Court to the fact that the managers of that institution were tired of the formal visits of grand juries; that they were expensive, in that dinner had to be served for fifty or sixty persons, (the jurors always being accompanied with a number of "friends;") that no good resulted from these quarterly visits, as the officers always knew in advance when the jurors were coming, and not only prepared a substantial feast for them, but of course had everything about the Home in good order. In other words, that the custom had degenerated into a mere visit for pleasure—eating, drinking and sight-seeing—at the expense of the taxpayers, as the jurors drew their regular per diem while visiting the institutions, and the expenses for their transportation and entertainment came out of the public treasury. There was much force in this protest, coupled with the interrogatory. "When did a Grand Jury ever discover anything wrong in the management of our county institutions?" The managers of the County Home were undoubtedly right in the view they took of this matter; but, nevertheless, the Grand Jury have a duty to perform, in the premises, that they cannot avoid. At the opening of the August term of the Quarter Sessions, at Philadelphia, Judge Finletter presented this very subject to the Grand Jury, in such forcible terms that we quote them as entirely applicable to this section. He bases his remarks upon the same law which governs our court and Grand Jury, and they are as pertinent here as there:

He charged the jury at some length, impressing upon them the importance of thoroughly examining into the management of the institutions they would be called upon to visit. He regarded it as one of their most important duties, and they should be careful to find out whether there were any complaints of the inmates that should be heard. The Grand Jury should recollect that to their ears only such complaints could be made, and that through them, also, could redress be secured.

As individual members of the Grand Jury they had no more power than any other private citizens, but as a body, the grand inquest inquiring for the county, all the doors, books, papers, &c., must be thrown open to them. He had no special reason for mentioning this at this time other than the general importance and a proper and correct discharge of these duties demanded. It is heard from many sources that our institutions are almost perfect; but the most perfect efforts, or the results of human efforts and institutions, required a spur of corruption and decay, and, therefore, the more perfect they are said to be the more thorough and minute should be your examination of their workings and management. He reminded the Grand Jury that the visits to these institutions were not visits of pleasure or for commendation and praise. These investigations should be made with the care that they, as business men, would inquire into the condition of their own business. The visits should be made without notice and should be so frequent and the examination so perfect as to satisfy them that no abuse existed.

He suggested that each member of the Grand Jury could be appointed a committee to examine into these matters and report to the general body, and, as such a committee, all the information that the officers of these institutions could give, the books and papers, they could command. They were also to remember that they were not to take the statements or complaints of the inmates of such places as the Almshouse and House of Correction to be absolute truth, but that it was their duty to make an exhaustive examination of the verity of their statements, no matter how displeasing it might be to the officers of the institutions, and as it was their duty to condemn that which deserved condemnation, it is hoped that their pleasant duty commend that which deserved commendation.

The court then adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next at 7½ o'clock.

The Republicans of the Second ward, Pittsburgh, will meet this evening at the school house to perfect the organization of a Hayes and Wheeler marching club.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth ward met in the Soho school house last evening for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. Notwithstanding the fact that the notice was short, there were a large number in attendance. Captain Lewis T. Brown was elected temporary Chairman and Mr. M. W. Mead Secretary. The following persons were appointed a Vigilance Committee with power to add to their number: Messrs. W. McAdams, A. Burnett, Joseph McElhany, Oscar P. Tanner and James Bowen. A marching club with an enrollment of thirty-five members was organized.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next at 7:30, when a permanent organization will be effected and officers of the marching club elected.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

THE EAST END CLUB.

A correspondent, writing from the West End (Temperanceville) says, relative to the Hayes and Wheeler battalion of the Thirty-sixth ward: "The work goes brave ly on. Company A had another first-class turn out Tuesday night. The R. B. Robinson Silver Cornet band of Manchester, volunteered to head the demonstration, which they did, delighting every one on the route by their excellent music, and the appropriate selection of their airs.

We had in line exactly ninety-two men, commanded by Captain W. N. Erwin and Lieutenants Stevens and Cuddy. Rousing cheers were given at several places for Hayes, Wheeler, Errett and the whole ticket. After marching the whole parade, the band accepted an invitation to call at headquarters of Joe Jones, a jolly good fellow, where the boys chose to congregate to partake of refreshments, after which speeches were made by Captain Erwin and Lieutenant Cuddy.

The Captain, in his very fine speech, pledged himself and command to wake the Dimmy's on this side at least. The Lieutenants, like U. S., didn't say much more than that they would be there, first, last and all the time.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Fifth ward are alive to the importance of the present campaign and have entered upon the work of organization with a spirit and enthusiasm that puts to shame some anti-Democratic strongholds. At an adjourned meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club of the ward held last evening seventy-one names were found enrolled.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of nine to collect funds. The committee consists of Robert Russell, Alex. Potter, John Harvey, W. S. Hicks, J. S. Fleming, Robert Boyd, Alex. McGrew, Thomas McCourt and Samuel P. Moore.

It was moved and carried that there be five of a committee to adopt a uniform for the club. The committee soon after reported, and the club unanimously adopted blue shirt with Hayes and Wheeler photographs on bosom, blue cap with red band, white belt and white leggins.

Adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN BROWN, who lives at Shawtown, above Sharpsburg, while out hunting Tuesday morning, near eight o'clock, was accidentally shot in the left leg. The limb was subsequently amputated by Dr. Robinson, of Sharpsburg.

Two vagrants named John Englehart and Lawrence Hinds were sent to the Workhouse yesterday morning, for thirty days, by Deputy Mayor King. They have for several weeks been sleeping in Burns' stable in the Fifteenth ward.

EDWARD CORCORAN was committed to jail by Alderman Kirkpatrick yesterday for trial on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, on oath of John Hogan, who alleges that during a fight in Hardesteville the accused bit off a portion of his chin.

WILLIAM TAGGART was before Mayor McCarthy yesterday morning, charged with stealing a lot of wearing apparel from the residence of Mrs. Wm. Oliver, in Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. He admitted the theft and was committed for trial.

THE Columbia Boat Club, of Aleigheny, are about to sell their old boat house, and construct a much larger one, the present house being two small. The club has twelve sculls, two double sculls and two four-oared boats, besides a number of private sheils in their boat house at present.

WM. ANDERSON, aged fifteen years, residing on Fourth avenue, had his hand crushed Tuesday afternoon at the Eclipse Pump Works, Water street. He was working at a lathe when a chuck fell upon his hand, crushing one of his fingers so severely that Dr. Arthurs found it necessary to amputate it.

WHILE workmen employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company were engaged in digging a hole in front of Wallace's marble shop, Liberty street, in which to place a new pole, Mr. W. W. Wallace interfered. Considerable trouble was created and was only settled by the men placing the pole on the line of Mr. Wallace's property instead of in front of it.

IT was reported yesterday that Phillips & Bro., of New Castle, had struck oil on Muddy creek, near Centerville, Butler county, at the depth of eight hundred feet, and that the well was flowing at the rate of a thousand barrels a day. This is an entirely new field, and if the report be true there will be a commotion in that section.

THE Troy Hill engine company lost their large, good natured and well beloved Newfoundland dog "Lou," on the night of the fire at Lindsay & McCutcheon's mill, and greatly fear that he has swallowed one of those seductive chunks of fresh meat and strychnine which the dog killers have scattered broadcast over the highways and by-ways.

THE singing of Miss Alice Kernan, in the duo "The Hunters," at the recent concert given to the patients at Dixmont by the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, was greatly admired. Miss Kernan's voice is a rich contralto, of wonderful beauty and culture. She has, should she so elect, a successful musical career before her.

MR. TATE, of the firm of Munden & Tate, Allegheny, while driving in a buggy to his home in Sewickley, Monday night, was accosted by three footpads at a lonely spot known as Davis Hollow, one of the rascals trying to seize the horse by the bridle-bit. Mr. Tate at that moment used his whip freely on the animal, and succeeded in getting away.

JOSEPH CUPPLES, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, was committed to jail yesterday for trial on a charge of bigamy. Two of his wives, Ruth Ann, who is No. 1, and Martha Murphy, of the Sixth ward, No. 2, appeared as witnesses. No. 2 said she had understood that Joseph had three or four wives besides herself and No. 1.

W. E. STEVENSON was held for a hearing by Alderman McMasters yesterday on a charge of larceny by bailee. The deponent was a sub-tenant of a portion of a house on Old avenue, leased by the accused, and she alleged that he retained her trunk. The trouble is about rent, and there is, of course, another side of the case yet to be heard.

URIAH HEACOX master mason of the Pennsylvania Railroad located at Latrobe speaks a strong word for the Ligonier stone. He says that along side of the tracks of the road, on Liberty street, this city, when originally built twenty years ago, he had this stone laid. It is still there and in good condition. Commissioner Hunter yesterday took out a piece and left it in the City Engineers office.

A PARTY of twenty-five tramps congregated at Superior Station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, Ninth ward, Allegheny, yesterday morning, and waited for a freight train, which they boarded for the purpose of going West. It required several policemen and the train men to dislodge the vagabonds. Mayor Phillips should issue his order to let no westward-bound tramp be molested.

ON Tuesday night Joseph McGuire was caught in a small building, on the Twelfth ward hospital grounds, where the supplies of the hospital are kept. He had entered by crawling down the ventilating pipe from the roof of the building, which was easily accessible. The officers of the institution discovered him and handed him over to Policeman Stewart. This morning an information was lodged against him before the Mayor for attempted robbery, and he was jailed in default of $300 bail.

THE EXPOSITION

Space Enough Taken to Fill the Body of the Building—The Art Gallery—Two Hundred Paintings Secured at Philadelphia—A New Balloon, etc.

A visit to the Exposition building, yesterday, exhibited a most encouraging state of affairs. The manager, Mr. J. C. Orr, was busy at work, and, on making a calculation of the space already taken, he assured us that about seven-eighths of the main floor will certainly be occupied. This does not include all the room required, for the reason that in many applications there are blanks left, so all the goods intended for exhibition are not mentioned. Many also complain of being cramped for room, and would gladly take more space if they could get it, so that a closer calculation would probably develop the fact that the lower floor is about full. There is still plenty of room in the Gallery and some of the most desirable places for making a display are still to be found there. Those who want to "be seen on the floor," however, will have to apply once. In Machinery Hall, three-fourths of the space is taken, and Major Monroe seems confident of the success of this, his special department. The walls and bearers have been beautifully colored, in two shades of blue, which gives a very agreeable relief to the eyes, and is a great improvement on the monotonous white of last year.

Mr. Clarence Johns reports that he has secured two hundred fine pictures in Philadelphia which he will ship to New York, where he hopes to succeed equally well. This will make the Art Gallery attractive beyond the most sanguine anticipations.

The work on Floral Hall progresses vigorously, and the intention is to give the public a display in this line which has never been equaled in this country. Let the grounds and the appurtenant ornamentation, rustic and aquatic, have never been approached in this city.

Professor Gilbert has under contract a mammoth new balloon, with a capacity for 30,000 cubic feet of gas. The "Donaldson" has not a sufficient lifting and saving capacity, due to the quality of the fabric, and as the Professor wants to "make a sure thing" of his ascensions, he has ordered a new balloon.

The management are working very harmoniously together, and everything is auspicious for a grand and successful exhibition.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Chester, Pennsylvania, opens September 13. Civil engineering, the classics and modern languages thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Colonel Theodore Hyatt, President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Colonel Hyatt will be at the Monongahela House, on Friday, August 11, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy and others on official business.

Camp Meeting at Wildwood Grove.

The camp meeting of the colored people at Castle Shannon is daily becoming more interesting. We notice among the ladies prominent revivalists from abroad. Several others are expected on Saturday to take part in the Sunday services. Too much cannot be said of the energy and zeal with which these women are working and of the good which they have done.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate prices should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $3 50 per day. One week or longer, $3 per day. Cornia Davis, proprietor.

General Tuttle's great speech at Des Moines is exciting a good deal of interest. Over 200,000 copies of it have been ordered. It was not known before he made the address that he was a talker. There must be something in the air at Des Moines to inspire a man with eloquence, for it was there President Grant made his celebrated free school speech.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—River 9 feet 11 inches and falling. Light rain; fair and warm. Departed—Sandy No. 2, Evansville; Andy Baum; Memphis; Cherokee, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—No arrivals or departures. Weather rainy.

EVANSVILLE, August 9.—Weather cloudy with occasional light sprinkles of rain; mercury 73 to 81. River 7 feet and rising. Up—J. D. Parker, Mary Miller, Maggie Smith, Idlewild and B. G. Wood. Down—Florence Lee, U. P. Schenck and Fawn. Business rather good.

VICKSBURG, August 9.—Weather warm and clear; rained to-day. Up—Bee and barges.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—River 2 feet and for thirty-six hours, with 6 feet in canal. Weather clear and warm. Arrived—Glasgow, Evansville, St. Francis Belle, coast. Departed—Glasgow, Cincinnati; St. Francis Belle, coast.

NATCHEZ, August 9.—Rising slowly; 4 feet 6 inches on shoals. Arrived—Eddyville, Evansville.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Maude, Vicksburg; Lady Lee, Peoria; Lake Superior, Quincy. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Lady Lee, Peoria; Bismarck, New Orleans. River falling 2 inches. Weather warm; heavy showers during the day.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Cotton.

GALVESTON, August 9.—Market firm; middling 11¾c. Savannah—Market higher; middling 11¾c. Mobile—Market firm; middling 11¾c. Charleston—Market firm; middling 11¾ @11¾c.

DIED:

THOMSON—On Thursday, August 10th